The New-York Times.

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the office of Clerk upon the same footing as that of the Judges of the Supreme Court, namely, that they hold office for life.

To this letter of Mr. CUMMINGS the Judge replied, in substance, that he could not pass official opinions upon the law, except upon the Bench, and that he had appointed a clerk, and had no change to make in his appointment. CUMMINGS then sent to the Judge a written protest against his removal, in which he denounced the Judge's course as illegal and unjustifiable, sending, at the same time, the records and seal to the Judge. These latter the Judge of course refused to receive, and sent them back to be delivered to Mr. GREER. When Mr. G. called for them again, they were delivered to him, although CUMMINGS repeatedly told him that he did not acknowledge him as clerk. The records which have been received are those of *a single term of the Court* only, namely, the last term which has been held here, (in the Winter of 1855-'56.) These are all that CUMMINGS had, but, according to his statement, the remainder of the records of this Court are with those of the First or Northern District Court, in the possession of its former clerk, Mr. CHARLOTT W. WEBB.

Mr. A. G. BROWN, Jr., who has been acting as clerk of this Court, a session of which was held at Camp Scott in that district last Winter, has made a written application to Mr. WEBB for the seal and records of his office, but has as yet received no reply.

The Judges of the Supreme Court now here, viz: Chief-Justice ECKELS and Associate-Justice SINCLAIR, will start on Monday next for Fillmore, the seat of government of the Territory, to appoint a time for holding the terms of the Courts in each of the Districts. They will be accompanied by Hon. J. HARTNEY, the Secretary of the Territory, who goes down to visit the State House, which has been commenced and partially completed. Gen. JOHNSTON will furnish an escort of Dragoons for the party—for protection against the Indians.

Petty larcenies upon the stores and private residences of "Gentiles" in this city have become very frequent during the past week or two, and as the perpetrators, when they are brought up for trial before the Mormon Justices, are permitted to go free with a mere nominal punishment, they are becoming bolder and bolder every day. One of these gentlemen, named URE PERKINS, was caught on Saturday last walking out of one of the "Gentile" stores with a hat stuffed under his shirt bosom; he did not, however, get off without his due, for one of the clerks collared him and gave him a thrashing on the spot.

This country seems doomed to be visited by all the plagues of Egypt. It has been visited by the plagues of locusts and grasshoppers, and now we are suffering under a plague of flies; never were poor mortal men so plagued and pestered as we are at this time by common house flies—they buzz and bite, and sting and crawl upon us from the first dawn of day to the last dim twilight of evening—flying everywhere, filling everything, darkening all places in innumerable legions.

We find in a copy of the *Tribune* (6th of July) received by the last mail, an editorial in regard to the Mormon question so full of shameful, barefaced falsehoods and misrepresentations, that we must acknowledge we are surprised.

It states positively that all the civilians, with Judge ECKELS at their head, together with General JOHNSON, and all the army at his back, in fact everybody except Colonel KANE, were making the most strenuous efforts to thwart Governor CUMMING in his attempt to make peace with the Mormons—and calling upon the Administration to remove all the civil officers in the Territory except Governor CUMMING, and recall the army now here and send another in its place.

The exaggeration and malicious rancor which pervades the whole article is too apparent, to have any other effect than to rebound back from those it was designed to injure upon the heads of those who originated it.

Not content with including both the civil and military authorities in its general sweeping blow, as the opposers of peace and authors of lies, it also includes all the correspondents of the press, (not even excepting their own special correspondent,) as fabricators of deliberate falsehoods in support of the grand combination formed against His Excellency, Gov. CUMMING.

Upon what authority does the *Tribune* make such base, unfounded assertions, which are at variance with the almost unanimous reports on the posture of affairs at Camp Scott last Spring?

Could it have been upon the authority of Col. T. S. KANE? A. B. C.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Sept. 18.

Leavenworth advices of the 15th inst. are received. A number of officers from Utah arrived there on that day, among them Col. ALEXANDER and Lieutenants GROVER and MANADIER, of the Tenth Infantry; and Captain MARCY, of the Fifth Infantry. The general impression was that further trouble was to be expected from the Mormons; that the difficulties had only been postponed, not settled.

A train of twenty wagons leaves here to-morrow for Pike's Park, and WM. H. RUSSELL will start a train of fifty wagons in a few days. Gentlemen are also here from Leavenworth and Wyandott, outfitting for the companies in those places.

Three Hundred Mormons Renouncing the Faith.

From the Jefferson City (Mo.) Examiner, Sept. 4.

From the arrival of a man named HERBERT BRANDON, we have been furnished with the following information from Salt Lake:

"I left," (says our informant,) "Camp Scott on the 13th of June. The Mormon excitement had entirely abated. Several Mormon trains had passed Camp Scott on their way to the States.

They stated, while camped at the above place, that they would not have been permitted to leave, or they would have abandoned Salt Lake long ago.

On being questioned as to their determination to resist the entrance of the United States troops, they replied that the major part of the Mormons only awaited the entrance of the troops in order to effect their escape from BRIGHAM YOUNG.

On their arrival at Camp Scott they were minus the common necessaries of life. On being asked the cause of their destitute condition, they stated that before BRIGHAM YOUNG had relented from his determination to resist the troops, he had ordered them to deposit what provisions they had in the storehouse; but as soon as he made known his intention of going south, those of the Mormons who refused to go were deprived of all, and they could get nothing for their outfit. They also stated that, but for the interference of Governor CUMMING, the destroying angels would have forced them away, and that they did succeed in instances in driving away several women.

I came down with two Mormon trains from Camp Scott, numbering about 300 persons, who were chiefly English and Scotch; and the principal topic of their conversation throughout was the absurdity of Mormonism and its principles. They were all unanimous in their denunciations of BRIGHAM YOUNG and his apostles, and talked of his assassination by the Mormons who remained at Fort Scott as a sure event. They have all (without exception) become disgusted with Mormonism and have renounced it, and expressed their determination from henceforth to use all their efforts for the total annihilation of Mormonism. They express their desire to return to their native countries, and would, if they had the means to do so, in order that they might be instrumental in saving others from the baneful influence of Mormonism."

FIRST OVERLAND MAIL TO CALIFORNIA.—The St. Louis *Republican*, of the 16th, says: "The first overland mail for San Francisco, Cal., by the way of Jefferson City and Springfield, Mo., Fort Smith, Ark., and Preston, Texas, takes its departure this morning from the St. Louis Post-Office, at 7 o'clock. It goes by the way of the Pacific Railroad to Tipton, from whence it will be conveyed in coaches and spring wagons the whole of the distance. Mr. J. BUTTERFIELD, who has given his personal supervision to the work of getting this mail fairly under way in all its parts, goes out with it to Springfield. The mail will, of course, be a light one, as it would be improper to send off letters of value until it is ascertained that the proper connections have been formed, and that no difficulty is likely to be experienced on the route. At the same time, a mail will start for the East from San Francisco, and we ought to be able to announce its arrival here in twenty-five days. This is the contract time, and Mr. BUTTERFIELD is confident of being able to meet it. The mail is to be transported twice a week, and as the Panama mail leaves only once a fortnight—the 1st and 15th of each month—it must frequently happen that correspondence by the overland route will be better kept and more expeditious than by sea. This mail will, therefore, soon begin to receive attention, and the transportation of letters will be heavy. No papers will be forwarded by it, though slips may be forwarded in letters. The aggregate sum paid to encourage the establishment of this line is $600,000 per annum. It is not supposed that the expenditure will be reimbursed even during the existence of the contract, but the great object is to open a regular overland communication between the Pacific and the Mississippi; to encourage settlements all along the route, sufficient to protect each other and the mails and travelers; to secure the opening of roads, and that to mark the way for a railroad at an early day. Before the close of the contract, we have every confidence that this trip will be made in less than twenty days, and that it will be a grand thoroughfare of travel, running daily, and full of passengers. The price of fare from St. Louis to San Francisco, now established, is $200.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Magnetic Telegraph Company's Offices—Nos. 48 Wall-street and 1097 Broadway.

From Washington.

SAILING OF VESSELS CONNECTED WITH THE PARAGUAY EXPEDITION—MINISTER REED'S ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE CONCLUSION OF THE CHINESE TREATY.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 19.

The steamers *Fulton* and *Water Witch*, forming part of the expedition to Paraguay, are now ready for sea and will probably leave to-morrow for Norfolk. Guns of very heavy calibre have been selected for both vessels—the armament of the *Fulton* consisting of one eleven-inch shell gun on a pivot, and four of nine-inch in broadside, and that of the *Water Witch* of one nine-inch shell gun on a pivot. In addition, the *Fulton* will carry two boat howitzers, and the *Water Witch* three, one of which is a heavy twenty-four pounder, mounted on a pivot on the forecastle. Both vessels are supplied with small arms and ammunition of the most approved kind, including the Sharp and Minie muskets, together with revolvers.

The *Union* says the latest communication from our Minister to China, Mr. REED, is dated June 18, and in this, after announcing the signature of a treaty between China and the United States on that day, he adds: "The departure of the mail-boat within a few hours compels me to limit this dispatch to the mere announcement of the fact. I shall send the treaty by the next steamer."

Republican Congressional Nominations in New-York.

SYRACUSE, Saturday, Sept. 18.

CHARLES B. SEDGWICK, Esq., of this city, was nominated this afternoon, as the Republican candidate for Congress for the Twenty-fourth District, in place of Hon. A. P. GRANGER.

OWEGO, Saturday, Sept. 18.

At the Republican Convention held here yesterday, Hon. ALFRED WELLS, of Tompkins, was nominated for Congress for the District composed of Tioga, Chemung, Schuyler and Tompkins counties.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Sept. 18.

The Republicans of the Thirtieth Congressional District, comprising Genesee, Wyoming and Allegany counties, in Convention yesterday at Warsaw, nominated Mr. AUGUSTUS FRANK, of Wyoming County, as their candidate for Congress.

Non-Arrival of the North Briton.

MONTREAL, Sunday, Sept. 19.

The Canadian Company's new screw steamship *North Briton*, from Liverpool on Wednesday, the 8th instant, is now fully due at Quebec, but had not made her appearance at River du Loup at 6½ o'clock this evening, when the line closed for the night. This is the *North Briton's* first voyage. She will doubtless arrive to-morrow.

Duel at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Sept. 18.

A duel was fought to-day between Mr. WOOD, of the *True Delta*, and Mr. BRABAZON. The weapons used were rifles, of which three rounds were fired, neither party being hurt.

Large Fire at St. Johns, N. F.

Twenty-five houses in this place were destroyed by fire last night. One man perished in the flames.

Yellow Fever at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Sept. 18.

The deaths of yellow fever in this city yesterday were fifty-seven.

The Schooner Gazette Ashore.

BOSTON, Saturday, Sept. 18.

The schooner *Gazette*, from New-York for Trinity Bay, is ashore at Chatham, Cape Cod, with cargo damaged, but will get off. She is not in the interest of the Telegraph Company.

The Ohio State Fair.

SANDUSKY, Ohio, Friday, Sept. 17.

On this, the fourth and last day of the State Fair, the weather was magnificent and the attendance very large. Altogether the Fair has been the most successful ever held in the West, and the display of stock of all classes was better than was ever before exhibited. There were fifteen lady competitors for the ten prizes given for equestrianism. The first, a saddle and bridle valued at $75, was awarded to Miss KIRBY, of Vidoville, Lorain County; the second, a gold watch and chain, with a charm of the Atlantic cable attached, to Miss WIGHTSMAN, and third, a silver cup, to Miss BENNETT, of Woodstock, Champaign County. Not an accident has occurred, and all the proceedings have been of the most satisfactory description.

Shocking Railroad Accident.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Sept. 18.

A train on the Hannibal and St. Joseph's Railway met with a serious accident at Platte River Bridge, ten miles east of St. Joseph's, on the morning of the 12th, by which two laborers were drowned; GEORGE THOMPSON, the engineer, and two firemen badly injured, and two or three passengers slightly hurt. The bridge is supposed to have been fired by an incendiary, and was so much burned below, that when the locomotive reached it the entire structure fell, precipitating the whole train into the river.

Dispatches for Europe.

BOSTON, Saturday, Sept. 18.

Capt. THACHER of the steamer *Propeller*, from Boston, to leave St. Johns, N. F., on Tuesday, 21st., for Galway, will take charge of, and deliver promptly on his arrival at Galway, any dispatches addressed to his care at St. Johns, previous to her sailing. He expects to make the passage from St. Johns to Galway within seven days.

Movements of Cyrus W. Field.

MONTREAL, Saturday, Sept. 18.

CYRUS W. FIELD, the Hon. E. M. ARCHIBALD, Baron BOYS and party arrived this morning from Kingston, and are at the Donegana Hotel. Mr. FIELD has quite recovered from his illness. They remain here till Monday.

THE DUDLEY OBSERVATORY.—The Trustees of Dudley Observatory publish in the Albany *Statesman* a reply to Dr. GOULD's charges that they garbled certainly four letters written by him. They positively deny that Dr. GOULD's meaning was in any instance perverted, although large portions of letters of very great length were omitted, mainly for the sake of brevity. The card of the Trustees concludes:

To those of the public to whom all the parties to this controversy are unknown, the Trustees desire to say that they have a satisfactory explanation to give, of all the cases of pretended "garbling" which have as yet been cited. As additional charges, and a more specific reply to their statement are promised, the Trustees withhold their answer to Dr. GOULD's last pamphlet until that reply shall appear. At the proper moment these letters, *with all their contexts*, may be given to the public.

In the meantime, the Trustees challenge Dr. GOULD to specify the letter or letters, the whole or any part of which he never wrote. They will prove his allegations in this respect to be as destitute of truth, as they have already shown his statements to be, in other instances.

THOMAS W. OLCOTT,
IRA HARRIS,
WILLIAM H. DEWITT,
JOHN F. RATHBONE,
ALDEN MARCH,
SAMUEL H. RANSOM,
ISAAC W. VOSBURGH,
ROBERT H. PRUYN,
JAMES H. ARMSBY.

BOSTON'S ANNIVERSARY.—The two hundred and twenty-nth anniversary of Boston's settlement was quite extensively celebrated on Friday afternoon. A half holiday was granted the children of the Public Schools by his Honor the Mayor, and during the entire afternoon the Common was thronged with people attracted thither by the monster concert and the military display. The concert was a great success, and it is estimated that from fifteen to eighteen thousand spectators were present.

Commodore Paulding, U. S. N., was honored with a public reception on the occasion of his visit to Burlington, Vt., on the 15th inst. After listening to the address welcoming him among the Green Mountains, the old Commodore, evidently out of his element, made a reply, in which he said: "During my long naval life, I have acted with the single purpose of securing to myself a character for honor and professional zeal, and faithfully to discharge my obligations to our country. Again, I thank you for your cordial greeting, which will inspire my heart for many a day to come with grateful and pleasant recollections of my visit to your beautiful town."

[illegible] March, author of *English Hearts and English Hands*, [illegible] of England, with a view to their spiritual welfare.

Extraordinary Case of Financiering.

INGENIOUS DODGE FOR COMPANIES SEEKING INCORPORATION—SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST MEN OF NOTE.

Last Saturday afternoon, Mr. EDWARD S. LATHAM, of Seneca Falls, appeared before Justice WELSH at the City Hall Police Court, and made a singular affidavit, developing a somewhat curious, but not, perhaps, very novel way, in which a Company seeking incorporation may make its required advance deposit of cash capital without greatly straining the stockholders. It is stated in the affidavit alluded to that, on the 19th of March, 1853, Walter Bryant, Caleb S. Woodhull, Stephen M. Allen, Daniel D. Badger, Alfred Ashfield, William Cockcroft, Abraham Wakeman, Charles Reed and John Reed, were incorporated as the Niagara Falls Hydraulic Company, with a capital of $500,000, in $100 shares, for chemical and manufacturing purposes; and that, on the 20th of April following, Caleb S. Woodhull, Walter Bryant, Stephen M. Allen and Daniel D. Badger made affidavit before JOHN J. LATTING, Commissioner, of this City, that all the capital was paid in, and filed a certificate of the same with the Clerk of Niagara County. Deponent swears that such oath and certificate were false, none of said capital having been paid in but that a box, containing $100,000, was taken to the office of the Company, and that this box was taken in and formally deposited five times; and then, with its contents, carried off altogether. The offence alleged is perjury. As the crime, if any were committed, is outlawed, Justice WELSH could not arrest the parties. Mr. LATHAM alleged, however, that the charge, as against Mr. STEPHEN M. ALLEN, was not outlawed, he having, meantime, been a resident of another State. The magistrate coincided in this view, and issued his warrant, and placed it in the hands of Officer GARDNER, for execution. Mr. ALLEN was soon thereafter arrested in Wall-street, and after a brief examination was ordered to find bail in the sum of $3,000. This he expressed his ability to do by Monday, and he was thereupon remanded in custody of an officer until this morning.

This case takes much of its interest from the fact that all the parties connected with it are widely known, and have held many positions of honor and trust. It is due to them and to Mr. ALLEN to say, that they denounce the whole affair as an artful conspiracy, having chiefly in view the ruin of Mr. ALLEN. The examination to which it will lead, will, no doubt, be as long as it will be interesting. We annex the lengthy and carefully-prepared affidavit upon which the legal proceedings are based:

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss: Edward S. Latham, of the town of Seneca Falls, county of Seneca, in said State, being duly sworn, makes oath and complains before James H. Welsh, one of the Police Justices of the City of New-York, that he is informed and believes that on the 19th day of March, 1853, Walter Bryant, Caleb S. Woodhull, Stephen M. Allen, Daniel D. Badger, Alfred Ashfield, William Cockcroft, Abram Wakeman, Charles Reed and John M. Reed associated themselves together for the purpose of carrying on and conducting manufacturing, chemical and manufacturing business at the village of Niagara Falls, in the State of New-York, by means of water power drawn from the Niagara River, immediately above Niagara Falls, pursuant to the act of the Legislature of the State of New-York entitled "An act to authorize the formation of corporations for manufacturing, mining, mechanical or chemical purposes," passed Feb. 17, 1848, and the several acts passed in addition and supplemental thereto; that the persons above named prepared a certain certificate of Incorporation, and each and all of them signed and executed the same on the said 19th day of March, and soon afterwards duly acknowledged the same pursuant to the provisions of said act of Feb. 17, 1848; that in and by said certificate of Incorporation it was declared and provided among other things that the name of said Company should be "The Niagara Falls Hydraulic Company;" that the objects of the said Company should be, among other things, the carrying on of such manufacturing, chemical and mechanical business as might be carried on by means of water-power to be obtained from the water of the Niagara River immediately above the Great Cataract at Niagara Falls, aforesaid, and the construction of a certain hydraulic canal at said Niagara Falls; that the amount of the capital stock of said Company should be $500,000, with power to diminish or increase the same; that the term of existence of the said Company should be fifty years from said date of said Certificate of Incorporation, unless sooner dissolved; that the capital stock of said Company should consist of 5,000 shares of $100 each; that the stock, property and concerns of said Company should be managed by seven Trustees or Directors, who should respectively be stockholders in said Company; that the aforesaid Walter Bryant, Caleb S. Woodhull, Stephen M. Allen, Daniel D. Badger, Alfred Ashfield, William Cockcroft and Abram Wakeman, all being stockholders of said Company, should constitute the Trustees or Directors who should manage the concerns of said Company for the first year after its organization as aforesaid, all of said Trustees or Directors being citizens of the United States, and a majority of said Trustees or Directors being citizens of the State of New-York; that the operations of said Company should be carried on in the Town of Niagara, in the County of Niagara, in the State of New-York; that a President of said Company should be designated and chosen from the number of Trustees aforesaid; that the Trustees of said Company should be annually elected by the Stockholders thereof, together with other provisions, which will more fully appear by reference to said certificate of incorporation on file in the office of the Clerk of the County of Niagara, and duplicate thereof in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of New-York, to which certificate this deponent refers for further particulars.

And this deponent further says, that he is informed and believes that said Certificate of Incorporation, after being duly signed and acknowledged as aforesaid, was soon after the date thereof duly filed in the office of the Clerk of said County of Niagara, and a duplicate thereof in the office of said Secretary of State, according to the provisions of said act of February 17, 1848, and that the said persons first above-named thereupon became a body politic and corporate, according to provisions of said act.

And this deponent further says, that he is informed and believes, that the said Caleb S. Woodhull, Walter Bryant, Stephen M. Allen and Daniel D. Badger, on the 26th day of April, 1853, made and signed another certificate in the words and figures following, to wit:

"The undersigned, being the President and a majority of the Trustees of 'the Niagara Falls Hydraulic Company,' do hereby certify that the capital stock of said Company, fixed by their Certificate of Incorporation, is five hundred thousand dollars, and they further certify that the said five hundred thousand dollars of the said capital stock of said Company has been subscribed and actually paid in money to the Treasurer of said Company.

Dated New-York, April 26, 1853.

(Signed) CALEB S. WOODHULL,
WALTER BRYANT,
STEPHEN M. ALLEN,
DANIEL D. BADGER."

And this deponent further says, that he is informed and believes that on the said 26th day of April, 1853, the said Caleb S. Woodhull, Walter Bryant, Stephen M. Allen and Daniel D. Badger did, each for himself, make oath in the City and County of New-York aforesaid, that the above-mentioned and described certificate was true, before John J. Latting, the said Latting then being a Commissioner of Deeds in and for said City and County, and duly empowered to administer said oath to the said Woodhull and Bryant and Allen and Badger.

And this deponent further says, that he is informed and believes that said Latting did, on said 26th of April, 1853, attach to said certificate of the payment of said money above-mentioned, a certificate of the making of said oath by said Woodhull and Bryant and Allen and Badger, in the words and figures following, to wit:

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.—On the 26th day of April, 1853, before me personally appeared Caleb S. Woodhull, Walter Bryant, Stephen M. Allen and Daniel D. Badger, and severally made oath that the above certificate by them respectively subscribed to is true.

(Signed) JOHN J. LATTING,
Commissioner of Deeds.

And which said certificate and the said oath thereto were made and taken in pursuance of the requirements of the said statute, and for the purpose of being filed and recorded in pursuance of said act.

And this deponent further says that he is informed and believes, that, at the time of the signing of the said certificate, and making oath thereto, said Woodhull was the President of said Company, and one of its Trustees, and that he and the said Bryant, Allen and Badger, were a majority of the Trustees of said Company; and, further, that the said President and majority of the Trustees did, within thirty days after they had alleged, in and by said certificate, that the whole amount of the capital stock of said Company had been paid in in money as aforesaid, cause the said certificate to be duly recorded in the office of the Clerk of the said County of Niagara, that being the County wherein the business of the said Company was carried on.

And this deponent further says that he is informed and believes that the said certificate, so signed and sworn to by the said Allen, on said 26th day of April, 1853, was and is false and untrue, in that neither the said five hundred dollars, nor any part thereof, had been actually paid in in money to the Treasurer of said Company, nor in any other manner, as is set forth in said certificate; and that, at the time the said Allen signed and swore to the said certificate, he knew that the same was false and untrue, in that neither the said five hundred thousand dollars, nor any part thereof, had been actually paid in in money to the Treasurer of said Company, nor in any other manner, and that the oath of said Allen in this respect was knowingly false.

And this deponent further says that he knows the said Stephen M. Allen, and has known him for about five years last past, and that he has been informed and believes that, at the time of the signing of said certificate and making oath thereto by said Allen—to wit: on the 26th of April, 1853—said Allen was a resident of the State of Massachusetts, and was not an inhabitant of the State of New-York till the month of August or September, 1856, since which time, this deponent is informed, said Allen claims to have resided at Niagara Falls, in the State of New-York.

EDWARD S. LATHAM.

Sworn before me, Sept. 16, 1858.

J. H. WELSH, Police Justice.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

KANSAS—Gov. Denver Rebuking the Legislature.

Gov. DENVER, of Kansas, not only refuses to call an Extra Session of the Kansas Legislature, but comments sharply upon the past action of that body. He says:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
LECOMPTON, K. T., Aug. 24, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: In regard to the questions mooted in reference to the election of Representatives to the next Legislative Assembly, it seems to me clear that the election must be held under the provisions of the Act of 1857, or else that there is no authority for holding it at all.

To remedy the evil complained of, I have received numerous petitions requesting me to call an extra session of the Legislature. There are many reasons why this cannot be done. The organic act confines the term of service of Representatives to one year, and hence the question arises as to when the term of service commenced. That was undoubtedly on the 1st of March, the day when the first election was held; or on the 2d of July, the day on which the first Legislative Assembly convened in the Territory. According to Congressional usage, the latter would be the day; the 4th of March, the recognized commencement of the Congressional term, being fixed only as the day when the first Congress was to meet. But if either be taken as the beginning of the Legislative year, then the term has expired, and there are no Representatives who could legally be called together.

But even if this difficulty did not exist, I would not feel authorized to call together the late Legislative Assembly in extra session, for my knowledge of their past conduct would lead me to doubt whether they could be relied on to meet what might be regarded the just expectations of the people. They were once so called together by my predecessor under written pledges to pass only certain specific acts, and when convened proceeded deliberately to determine by caucus whether they should or should not violate their pledges. It is true, a number asserted their signatures were forged to the pledges thus given in writing, but whether that charge was or was not true, the members well know the conditions on which it was understood they were called together, and they were in honor bound to acquiesce or bring the session to a close at once. But the pledges were violated, and it is said that some of those whose signatures were genuine, were the most active in having this done, while some, whose names had been forged, insisted that the pledges should be kept. During the regular session, a great majority banded themselves together, at least so their votes would indicate—for the purpose of pecuniary profit, and in this nearly the whole session was consumed. The granting of exclusive privileges occupied much of the time, and in one instance they went so far as to pass a bill by which the people of Lawrence were prohibited from obtaining water from the Kansas river or even from their own wells, without obtaining the permission of a company. This bill was actually passed through the council over my veto, after I had called their attention to its provisions, but the people becoming alarmed, it was finally defeated in the lower House. This is only one example of their conduct.

But have we any assurance that if called together the members of the late Legislative Assembly would make a new apportionment? During the late session this subject was frequently spoken of, and urged on the attention of the members, but it was not until the 10th day of February, only two days before the session must expire, that a bill for that purpose was introduced. Even then there was time to have passed the bill, but the majority, no doubt, found it more congenial to their views to grant charters to private companies, confer banking privileges, make war on the judiciary, and elevate the military over the civil authorities of government. Their conduct cannot but be regarded as a deliberate refusal to discharge their duties on this subject, and it is hardly probable that the same men, if called together again, would not again act in the same manner.

Everybody remembers how much was said and writen about the "nineteen disfranchised counties," and yet the members of the Legislature allowed the session to approach within two days of its termination without making one move towards correcting the evil complained of, but busied themselves in endeavoring to deprive the people virtually, of courts of justice; getting up schemes for Constitutional Conventions, without first submitting the question to the people to know whether they desired a Convention or not: as well as busying themselves about other little matters alluded to, and actually adjourned without remedying the evil most complained of, and left the nineteen counties still disfranchised, evidently preferring private aggrandizement to public duty.

Aerit such exhibitions of recklessness—such disregard of faith—such disregard of the rights of the people, is it to be expected that they would carry out any legitimate object for which they might be called together? Having once violated their faith and their public duties for personal spleen and private aggrandizement—can they again be trusted?

It has been suggested that the Governor might assume the responsibility to make a new apportionment. The laws do not authorize any such act. There is no doubt but the apportionment is very unequal, and that it ought to be materially changed, but if there must be any assumption of power in remedying this defect, it had better be done by the people than by the Executive. The different departments of our Government—the Legislative, Executive and Judicial—ought never to be allowed to interfere with one another, and it is seldom that a case arises that would justify an executive officer in the exercise of powers that are not clearly delegated to him by law. In this case I do not think such a contingency has arisen, and therefore I do not feel authorized to go outside of the law, and do an act which more appropriately belongs to the people. It is true, that to reach it they will have to take a more circuitous route, but still they can reach it nevertheless, and that, too, without the violation of any law of the land. The second section of the act of Feb. 20, 1857, would seem to confine its operations to the "first session of the second Legislative Assembly," for these are the words used, but it is apparent they convey an erroneous impression.) Two regular sessions of the Legislative Assembly had already been held, and this was intended for the third. The difference this act would seem to indicate between sessions and Legislative Assemblies is not authorized by the Organic act. That act provides that there shall be but one session of Legislative Assembly in each year, except on extraordinary occasions, and it is only in this sense that these terms are used. But if the terms used in the act of 1836 are construed to apply literally to the members elected in October of that year, then there would seem to have been no authority for them to hold the session commencing the 4th of January last, for the extra session held the month previous was "the first session of that Legislative Assembly, and their term of service should have terminated with that session. This view, I presume, would be regarded as preposterous by every one.

My conclusion, therefore, is that the election ought to be held under the last apportionment; and I am assured by the Secretary of the Territory that if so held, he will issue certificates to the persons receiving the largest number of votes, in accordance with the provisions of this act.

I think this would be the proper course to pursue, for several reasons:

1st. The people can thereby themselves correct the evil complained of, by electing in the same Districts men who will more faithfully represent them than those elected last year.

2d. If there should be any necessity for Congressional intervention, it can be had as well after as before the election.

3d. It will be keeping the powers of the Government within their legitimate channel.

4th. By it the Governor will not be called upon to exercise doubtful powers, which, even if exercised, could only be partial, as the members of the Council hold their seats for another year.

In conclusion, it may be proper for me to remark that while at Washington lately, I presented this subject to the President and Attorney-General, and they both agreed in the opinion above expressed, that the election might be held under the act of Feb. 20, 1857.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. W. DENVER, Governor.

The Election in Missouri—Mr. Blair.

The official returns of the Missouri election show a Democratic majority in the Legislature, on joint ballot, of 70. The whole number of votes in the State, allowing for those who did not vote in the Third District, may be set down at 135,000.

At St. Louis, on Saturday last, Judge LEDYARD, sitting as United States Commissioner, rendered a decision in favor of the application of the Hon. F. P. BLAIR, Jr., for an order compelling the Clerk of the County Court to furnish certified copies of the ballots cast at the last August election, at which J. B. BARRY was returned as Representative elect to Congress by 7,857 votes against 6,690 for BLAIR, and 5,068 for Mr. BRECKENRIDGE. Suspecting fraud, BLAIR notified BARRY that he should contest the election agreeably to the Act of Congress of Feb. 19, 1851, setting forth his grounds for procedure in nineteen specifications. Being denied a sight at the poll-books in which under the system adopted in St. Louis County, all the ballots are recorded, Mr. BLAIR made application as above.

New-York—Letter on the Canals from Mr. Morgan.

The Lockport *Journal* publishes the following letter from the Republican nominee for Governor:

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Sept. 11, 1858.

G. D. LAMONT, Esq.—*Dear Sir*: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 10th instant, inviting me to meet the citizens of Lockport on Monday next, for the purpose of ratifying the State ticket, nominated by the Republican Convention on Thursday last. It would afford me great pleasure to be present on that occasion, and meet Judge GARDNER and the numerous friends that will then and there surround him. Absence nearly all the present week makes it necessary for me to be in the city during the next two or three days. Therefore, I shall be deprived of the pleasure of being with you. In addition to the gratification that would be afforded me, in meeting the

THE RADICAL ABOLITIONISTS.—The annual meeting of the American Abolition Society will be held at Syracuse, N. Y., on Wednesday, Thursday, Sept. 29 and 30, 1858; commencing on Wednesday. The time and place are so fixed to accommodate those who desire to attend the Rescue Celebration immediately afterwards, on the 1st of October at the same place.

DEPARTURE OF THE GALWAY [illegible]—The North Atlantic Screw-steamer *Pacific*, of the New-York line, which has recently been [illegible] under most favorable auspices, left this port [illegible] day, carrying a full cargo and a full [illegible] passengers. As on the occasion of [illegible] short time since, of the *Prince Albert*, of the same line, there was an enthusiastic demonstration, [illegible] of salutes of several hundred guns; a steamer chartered by the friends of the enterprise, [illegible] the Napper Tandy Guards were [illegible] which escorted the steamer down the bay, and [illegible] tion with champagne, speeches and [illegible] place. Capt. Tessmer stated that it is [illegible] make the Galway and New-York line [illegible] will do all the passenger and most of the [illegible] trade between Europe and America, and [illegible] would be wanting, in a financial point of view [illegible] tion, to make it equal to the work it is [illegible] form. The line, he stated, was to be an Irish [illegible] as an Irishman, he had the same feelings [illegible] that he was happy to see manifested by so many of his countrymen. During the firing of [illegible] board the *Pacific*, one of the crew had [illegible] away by the premature discharge of [illegible] steamers of this line have thus far performed [illegible] voyages.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—The United States Mail steamer *Philadelphia*, Captain HARNEY, leaves her pier foot of Warren-street, North River, at 2 o'clock P. M. to-day, with the California passengers, to connect at the Isthmus with the passengers and mail by the *Star of the West*, which also sails to-day. The *Philadelphia's* passengers are transferred at Key West to the steamer *Granada* without landing. The passengers by the *Star of the West* will be [illegible] HARNEY, who has received the appointment of [illegible] command of the army in Oregon, which is to [illegible] against the Indians. In conjunction with the [illegible] whose more immediate business is to [illegible] the *physical* necessities of the red men of the west, the United States Government [illegible] looked their spiritual wants, and [illegible] employed a distinguished Catholic missionary, [illegible] DE SMET, to accompany him as Chaplain to the [illegible] The St. Louis *Democrat*, of the 6th inst., says of him:

"We learn that Father DE SMET has received a dispatch from Washington, requesting him to join Gen. HARNEY at New-York, as chaplain to the army in Oregon. Apart from all considerations of a religious or spiritual character, there is certainly propriety in the selection of Father DE SMET for the position. It was he who first preached the doctrines of Christianity to the Northern Ultramontane Indians, and he is consequently regarded with especial reverence by those tribes who dwell in the country which is the theatre of the Oregon Indian war. There can be no question but his influence over them will facilitate the operations of the Government. In a portion of Oregon the 'Black Gown' unknown or [illegible] citable influence over the Black-foot nation, supposed to be the Flatheads and adjacent tribes, is scarcely less substantive to his countrymen. The Government has, therefore, consulted its own interests in the appointment of the chaplaincy of the Oregon army. If he shall not be able to array those and other tribes on the side of the authorities, he will at least secure their neutrality. As we have chronicled his labors among all the Indian nations in the territories of the United States, as the Big Black Gown, and from the banks of Rio Grande to the banks of the Oregon, that title is recognized. He will therefore render important services in the pacifying [illegible]. The subjugation, and not the extermination, of the Indians, is, it is to be presumed, the policy of the government, and Father DE SMET will be an efficient agent in carrying out that plan."

YELLOW FEVER AT SEA.—[illegible] DEATH OF CAPTAIN SPRAGUE AND [illegible] lowing is an extract of a letter dated [illegible] 3, from CHARNCEY CROWELL, first officer of the *State*, of Boston:

"I have the very sad and melancholy duty to inform you of the death of Captain [illegible] and his wife ELIZA SPRAGUE, who died at [illegible] low fever, Aug. 1, in the lat. of 21° 40' N., long. [illegible] W. We left the bar on July 14, all well; on the 17th one of the men was taken sick; this showed itself to be the yellow fever; [illegible] next day three more men were taken [illegible] ered; 22d, Captain SPRAGUE was taken [illegible] and everything was done to the best of his [illegible] my judgment to relieve him; 26th, he and Mrs. S. [illegible] and same day the second mate, fearing [illegible] coming on, I put the ship under short sail [illegible] men they must do the best they could, and [illegible] a course to steer. The ship was then 60 miles from Tortugas, just clear of the coast. [illegible] situation aft; not an individual able to [illegible] not one with sense sufficient to have [illegible] that we knew anything. I was very sick [illegible] hours, but succeeded in breaking my [illegible] on the 30th I was able to crawl to the [illegible] found the captain a little better, but [illegible] very low. He told me, however, he [illegible] he could live; had his senses, and gave directions about his little boy, who was [illegible]. On the 1st of August he grew worse and worse, [illegible] ing and lay looking at his wife, who lay [illegible] him. At 10 minutes of 1 P. M. he expired, [illegible] minutes past 1 Mrs. SPRAGUE. This was [illegible] tion. I was so weak I could not walk [illegible] cabin without assistance. The second [illegible] fined to his room, and not a man knew [illegible] take the sun. After waiting a reasonable [illegible] buried them both together at sea with the usual [illegible] mony—a sad and solemn duty for me to [illegible] Sept. 5, I arrived here after a passage of [illegible] from New-Orleans, and shall write you [illegible] next steamer. Captain SPRAGUE was a native of [illegible] annis, a young man of fine talents as a [illegible] and universally beloved and respected by [illegible] knew him.—*Boston Traveller.*

The following extract from a letter from WM. E. JONES, of the bark *Iona*, dated [illegible] 7, will give some idea of the ravages of the fever at that place:

"The fever is raging fearfully here on shipping, and seems to increase every day. The second mate, carpenter, steward, and [illegible] been taken with it. One of my men has died; there are three others of whom I have no hopes of their recovery. Every hour we hear somebody has died. Several captains have died. I arrived here; two died yesterday, and one great many more sick."

LAUNCH OF THE RUSSIAN FRIGATE.—The Russian *Admiral*, Russian frigate of six thousand [illegible] launched from the ship-yard of WILLIAM [illegible], Esq., at the foot of Sixth-street, East River, [illegible] day (to-morrow) morning, at 8 o'clock. Those who wish to be admitted on board the frigate will [illegible] obtain tickets at the yard.

Obituary.

Ira Young, Appleton Professor of Natural Philosophy in Dartmouth College, died at his residence in Hanover, N. H., on the evening of Monday, aged 67 years. He last met his classes on the 12th Aug. 23. His disease was internal, but [ill

[illegible]

[illegible] Paris yesterday for his [illegible] Paris, [illegible] Prussia has acted in as noble [illegible] Minister of War. He [illegible] Lieutenant, and [illegible] through all the grades o[illegible] position. While Lieutenant [illegible] married with and loved a young lady [illegible] rich merchant. The passion was [illegible] and, when the Lieutenant became a [illegible] asked her hand in marriage. The [illegible] however, Parmenon had no fortune. [illegible] of an officer in France scarcely [illegible] his essential wants. A Captain's sal[illegible] more, I believe, than $400. Captain [illegible] the father's refusal, [illegible] parents of the daughter was suff[illegible] to maintain her. Both, however, [illegible] to their pledged love, and soon the [illegible] promoted Lieutenant-Colonel, for Par[illegible] had the good fortune to be kept nearly all [illegible] active service, and his promotion was [illegible] he demanded the hand of the lady [illegible] consented. This time he determined [illegible] the demand, and he kept his reso[illegible] however, remained single, the lady [illegible] sought for her, Parmenon [illegible] later on, toward the end of the [illegible] year, General. The young lady was [illegible] in years, and the father despairing of [illegible] match, offered her to General [illegible] The General refused, although still her [illegible] He assured her that her father's con[illegible] the sole cause of his refusal, and that [illegible] single as long as he lived on her [illegible] remained single, and is now fifty [illegible] the Lieutenant of her younger days, [illegible] African soldier, is now a Marshal, a [illegible] and Ambassador at the Court of [illegible] with an annual income of more [illegible] millions of francs. With the title of Duke [illegible] the Marshal's intention, for the [illegible] hereditary one, and the Emperor ardently [illegible] transmission to posterity. Prussia [illegible] could not well refuse the request of the [illegible] especially as the Empress found [illegible] the marriage portion and the [illegible] out at last where our surplus of [illegible] from. The Police of Paris long ago [illegible] "incognito," as they call it, to ascer[illegible] it was clear that an extra-judicial [illegible] particular class of the human [illegible] within the walls of Paris, [illegible] to find it. A few weeks ago a [illegible] calling himself Count Somebody, sold [illegible] the order of Don Juan de Nicaragua; [illegible] of this honor, not being satisfied [illegible] of his new honor, asked the advice [illegible] Police, and this was the starting point of the [illegible] have since taken place. Another [illegible] calling himself Count de Bellevoisins, sold [illegible] at the Exchange, who had made a [illegible] knighthood to retire on, the [illegible] Emperors of Germany, for which [illegible] of 5,000 francs. The specula[illegible] circumstance attending the [illegible] of the diplomas had the sp[illegible] regularity; when he visited the Count's [illegible] and receive his diplomas, he [illegible] decorated with several orders, [illegible] before him were parchments and [illegible] in perfection. But in France there [illegible] all Frenchmen when pre[illegible] a foreign order, to carry it to the Minis[illegible] have it recorded before they are au[illegible] Many men neglect this formali[illegible] to put the ribbon in his [illegible] from the law. So [illegible] to gain permission [illegible] What order is it you have, [illegible] Four Emperors of Ger[illegible] reply, "I am sorry to tell [illegible] long ago ceased to exist!" [illegible] a wealthy Russian, who, al[illegible] delivery of the parchment [illegible] Count crossed them, by fil[illegible] Salon, where he was spending [illegible] them to Aix, to Savoy, and [illegible] again in Paris, at the end of 18 [illegible] got no satisfaction, and [illegible] He was ashamed, like most [illegible] circumstances, to speak [illegible] of his loss, which was $2,000 and the [illegible] But one of his friends, [illegible] the Police were making inves[illegible] confirmed the foregoing facts. [illegible] already obtained by the [illegible] politically man of educa[illegible] This, however, [illegible] taken with a grain of [illegible] been sounded in London. [illegible] Florence and Parma, and [illegible] portraits of [illegible] Napoleon III. [illegible] Duke of Modena, Francis II. [illegible] Duchess of Parma, and [illegible] They will give to a connoisseur [illegible]

[illegible] in the City Hall, the Governor of the Commonwealth, the Hon. Geo. S. Boutwell, Governor Banks, Edward Everett, Mayor Wightman, Gen. Cushing and the Rev. Dr. Blagden.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Springfield, Friday Night, Sept. 17, 1858.

In compliance with the announcement, and in conformity with a custom heretofore observed on similar occasions, the good people of Springfield entertained themselves and their visitors this evening by a supper at the City Hall. Provision was made for eight hundred guests, though probably not more than two-thirds of that number were present. Scattered here and there at the tables a number of lady participants appeared. The President, Mr. Bliss, occupied the table on the platform, having on either side of him the more distinguished guests, including Gov. Banks of Mass., Gov. Buckingham of Conn., the Hon. Edward Everett, Mr. Richard Yeadon of Charleston, S. C., the Rev. Mr. Waldo of Syracuse, the Hon. E. B. Wilmot of Canada West, Mr. David Leavitt of New-York City, Gen. Dwinell of Worcester, Gen. Wilmot of Springfield, Col. Hiram Fuller, and others.

The Rev. Mr. Drummond asked a blessing.

The President, in introducing the business proper of the occasion—(for the "banquet" was got up on the most abstemious principles in more respects than one)—rose and said:

"In the fore part of the week, the Mayor of the city had the pleasure of welcoming a part of you to the festivities of this exhibition. In behalf of the Managers of the exhibition which you have had the pleasure of witnessing during the week, I welcome you all to an occasion so interesting to us, and I hope also interesting to you, for it is, ladies and gentlemen, to the Agricultural Society that we owe this occasion and the exhibitions of the week, for they have all been gotten up under the auspices of that Society and the Managers appointed by them, and by them alone. Therefore, gentlemen, I thank you on their account, for your attendance this week. In alluding to that Agricultural Society, gentlemen, although it is the representative of but a small county, it represents a pretty large and important agricultural interest,—one which we, locally, are very anxious to cherish and protect; and among those interests, I am bound to say, what I believe I am authorized to say in behalf of all the members of that Society, that there is none which they think more important than the encouragement of the race of animals whose exhibitions we have seen to-day and during the week. That Society, gentlemen, is but a part of the great agricultural interests of Massachusetts. The great agricultural interests of Massachusetts, gentlemen, are now placed, by the Legislature of the State, under the patronage of a Board of Agriculture, and to that Board of Agriculture we look, in the future, for encouragement in all our efforts for extending their beneficent exertions throughout the entire commonwealth. That Board is patronized by the Government of the State, and at the head of it is placed, *ex officio*, the Governor of the Commonwealth; and I would therefore give you, without taking up, at this late hour, any more of your time—

The Governor of the Commonwealth, and the Board of Agriculture of Massachusetts, of which he is the distinguished head. Loud applause.

Gov. Banks replied as follows:

Mr. President: Apart from the sentiment you have proposed and the response it has received, I should feel compelled to make my acknowledgments to you and the citizens of Springfield for the pleasure I have enjoyed in attending the exhibition of this year. Four or five years since, it was my good fortune to attend in this city, for a few hours only, the first exhibition of this character given in this country. I well remember the interest then felt by everybody in its success, and I am sure that no one who now recalls the enthusiasm of its throngs of visitors, could feel less than an earnest desire to share the satisfaction we have drawn from the larger and more generously appointed gathering this year. To an extent somewhat surprising, as it seems to me, the horse, in our part of the country at least, had been neglected in the collections of stock for our agricultural and stock exhibitions. It would seem as if, in just resentment, this fine animal—the supporter, companion and friend of every race of men, in every age of the world—excluded from competition with others at our annual Fairs, had suggested an exhibition of his own race, more unique, attractive, satisfactory, and certainly of no less public advantage than others. If we are indebted to his exclusion from one arena for the happy supremacy which at all our Fairs the show of horses has attained, we cannot much regret his earlier ill fortune. It is an ill wind that blows no one good.

Of all domestic animals the horse has the strongest claims to our sympathy and care. It may be said with truth, though it seems somewhat extravagant, that we could dispense with the locomotive, to which we are indebted for facility of railway travel, better than with the horse. He is not only the patient laborer, in every pursuit of industry, but he is an indispensable assistant in some of the most rational forms of exercise and enjoyment, and which contribute most successfully to the development of the physical powers of the human race.

There is no nation more distinguished for its vigorous physical development than that of England, and no people, not even the Arabs, have a stronger love for horses. The hunt, the steeple-chase, the race course, and the very general participation of men and women in the pleasures of the saddle, and the sports of the field, sustained for centuries, have unquestionably contributed more than any other cause to the strength of limb, vigor of body, the power of endurance, and the generous glow of health which characterize the English race. There are no people who would be more benefited, by an infusion of the same generous customs and qualities, than ourselves, and I know of no more certain method of obtaining such results than that which springs from the culture of the public taste and interest for the horse himself. No one can have been more delighted than I have been with the elegant display this year; but I confess I should very gladly have seen a more general identification of personal advantages with the improvement of the horse. The more general substitution of the saddle, which is identified among all lovers of the horse, with the greatest service, speed and pleasure to be derived from him, for that unsightly vehicle called a "skeleton sulky," would add much to the public interest and advantage of the occasion. It is not altogether for the horse that we are here, but that we may enlarge, as far as possible, benefits which we derive from being his owner and master.

There are patent objections, Sir, I am aware to horse-racing, and, perhaps, next to the immoralities usually connected with the turf is that of its cruelty to the fine animals that seek its honors. The racer must necessarily strain to the last point his powers of endurance and strength, and sometimes crown his career of ambition with the forfeiture of his life. But in this he differs not much from aspirants of the human family. There are innumerable instances in every walk of life of those who sacrifice themselves in their devotion to business. In the forum, in the cabinet, and on the field of battle, and in the pursuit of wealth, men strain beyond human power of endurance, both mind and body, and account it a glory to die in harness. The fate of men and animals in this respect is not greatly different. "Who would be eminent among able men," Lord Bacon has wisely told us, "hath a hard task."

But we certainly ought to remember, that the test of speed in the horse involves every other test, and it is in the culture of this, the highest of all qualities, because it embraces all, that we acquire the knowledge necessary for the development of those points of character which are essential for service and pleasure. Great Britain has given more encouragement to racing than any other nation, and she has, as a result, the finest horses of the world for all purposes; the dray-horse, the roadster, the hunter, the racer, and the cavalry horse of England have no superiors in the world.

The superiority of English horses dates only from the importation of Arabian coursers, a century or two since. A single importation, the Godolphin Arab, has given to their thoroughbred horses that size which distinguish them from the best horses of every European nation. In this culture of horses they have learned every secret, except that of taming wild horses, which, as we have seen to-day, belongs exclusively to Americans. The size, the weight, the outline of beauty, the length and strength of limb are just what stock-fanciers desire them to be. Even the thickness of the skin, and the consistency and density of the bone, are regulated by the skill of the breeder. It is a well-known fact that an equal portion of bone taken from a thoroughbred is heavier and stronger than that of a coarsely-bred animal.

The perfect horse, therefore, grows up under the eye of the master as the statue walks out of the marble under the hand of the sculptor. The neat stock raiser brings his cattle to maturity ready for the market, at three years of age, saving one, two or three years feeding, and gives to the horse, as we have seen to-day in the stallion *Shamrock*, a lengthened lease of life, maintaining the vigor and fire of his youth at the age of thirty-three years. It would be well for the *human race, if we had achieved as great success in* the improvement of our own species as has been obtained by attention to the laws of development and life in the animal creation. The American people ought to be, and with proper regard to the laws of *their existence, they might be the healthiest, wealthiest,* worthiest, longest lived and handsomest people on the globe. But we must slightly change our habits, as to children and grown persons, before that result is reached.

Massachusetts has a large pecuniary interest in this subject. In 1855 there were more than 90,000 horses in the State, valued at more than $7,000,000. I refer to the fact because I noticed that in reference to this Fair the number had been much understated. A general attention, under wise direction, to the subject of improvement of horses, would not only increase their number, but greatly augment their value. We are very far from having exhausted our power for stock raising. There were nearly a million acres of land returned to the Valuation Committee of the State in 1850, not as unimprovable, but unimproved land. An area nearly as large as that used for tillage, mowing, meadows, or covered by roads and rivers, embracing, doubtless, some of the most fertile spots of the commonwealth, lies unproductive and idle. The success of the enterprise in which you are engaged will promote the landed interests as well as improve the stock, and make more prosperous and happy the people of the commonwealth. Certainly we must all wish you success.

Mr. Banks closed by reciprocating the sentiment of the President's speech in the following toast:

Prosperity to the county of Hampden, to its agriculture, to all its industrial interests, and especially to the Fairs in which it has been the originating spirit and the wise director.

In response to a sentiment by the President, complimentary to the State of Connecticut, Governor Buckingham made a few remarks.

The Hon. Edward Everett, being called on by Mr. Ashmun, rose, and when the disturbance created by the general movement towards the platform of those who had been seated at the lower end of the apartment had ceased, he said:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: I believe [illegible]

[illegible] the same movement of my mind on the occasion. That storm to which he alluded, which prevented yesterday, prevented me from coming here as I intended to do, a day earlier, though the object of the journey was to prevent the continuance of the exhibition, so that in that respect I lost nothing. I regret, however, that I have only had the gratification the day of witnessing the very interesting exhibition and exercises of the race-ground. I do not pretend, Sir, to be a connoisseur in those exercises, but a man need not be that, surely, to enjoy the spectacle which has this day been presented to us. If he has any taste for anything animate or inanimate, surely he could not have been disappointed to-day. [Applause.] Sir, that magnificent river, sparkling beneath the beams of a September sun; the remnant of the primitive forest, dating, perhaps, from the creation of the world, for the axe never fell upon it, the plough never passed through it; that gorgeous circle of hills, Mount Tom, standing like a giant sentinel upon the entrance to the scene; then, Sir, the unusual spectacle, fifteen, twenty thousand of the sons and daughters of the land, from the immediate neighborhood, from more distant parts of the country, from our sister States, gathered together to exchange friendly congratulations, to enjoy together the delightful scene, to witness this most pleasing spectacle, all without disorder, without confusion, without a single instance of excess, so far as my observation has gone. Why, Sir, if in all this there is not something to gratify any man's taste, whatever he may be, I know not where on this fair earth he could go to be gratified. [Applause.] Sir, Judge Mason gave me, an hour or two ago, upon the course-ground, a piece of your local history, with which I was unacquainted. Do you know said he, what this beautiful meadow was originally called? Three-Corner Meadow, because it was granted, at the very dawn of the settlement of the country, to William Pynchon, John Ross, and Henry Smith. I don't think it entered into the imagination of Jim Bunn that such a set of Johns as we have witnessed here to-day would be his successors. [Great laughter and applause.] Mr. President, you surely would not call upon me for any practical suggestions on this occasion, though I do confess that, cherishing a sincere sympathy in the object and in the exercises of the day, I have always regarded the horse as the most beautiful of the subject race of animals. I have looked upon him as one of the most useful, the most intelligent, of these humbler partners of our lot, and, Sir, tracing the history of our race from the very commencement, I do believe that the horse is entitled to a far greater share of the credit as a partner in the concern than an unreflecting mind is willing to allow. Sir, deduct all that has been achieved directly or indirectly by the aid of the horse in the way of conveyance at home from place to place, distant journeyings before the power of steam was so wonderfully applied to the purposes of locomotion, the draught of heavy burdens, motive power connected with machinery, agriculture, war, in all countries, in all ages—deduct all that has been done directly or indirectly in all these respects, by the aid of the horse, and what a stupendous abatement you would make from the sum total of achievement and progress. [Applause.] Then, Sir, it is really startling to reflect on the degrees of sagacity, of memory, of generous emulation, of sensibility to kind treatment, which is possessed by these inferior animals, as in our pride of rational nature, we regard them. I remember to have read not very long ago an authentic account of a charger, all fire and nerve, whom the sound of the trumpet stirred almost to madness, whose furious impatience to rush upon roaring batteries and bristling bayonets could hardly be restrained by the most daring rider, who would yet permit the child of two years old, who had strayed accidentally into the stable, to sport about his heels, and drag a little rattling cart, unmolested, between his legs. [Loud applause.]

Sir, it is perplexing, it is almost painful to consider what high degrees of intellectual and moral power are evinced by animals whom we profanely call brute beasts. I suppose it was a reflection on these noble qualities of the horse, intellectual and moral, that led the wittiest, the bitterest and, I am sorry to say, the filthiest of the satirists of our language—I mean Dean Swift—in that remarkable romance of his, the most fascinating as well as the most revolting of books, to represent the horse, under that unpronounceable name which he gives him, as the wiser, the more sagacious, the nobler animal, and to describe the human race under the disgusting character of the Yahoo, as an inferior order of beings. I don't know, Sir, but you will rather think it beneath the dignity of the occasion to allude to such a book as *Gulliver's Travels*, and yet it does contain, among many most instructive remarks, one of those passages into which the wisdom of ages is condensed in a single sentence, and which is more often quoted, at least part of it, at all agricultural and rural shows, than perhaps, any other in the whole compass of literature. "The man," says Gulliver, "who can make two ears of corn or two blades of grass to grow on the spot where only one grew before, would deserve better of mankind and render a more essential service to the country than the whole race of politicians put together." [Laughter and applause.] When this is quoted at agricultural meetings by patriotic candidates for office, this last part of the sentence is generally omitted. [Renewed laughter.] The noble qualities of the horse seem, indeed, to have made an impression upon the most brutalized of our own species. I suppose it is this, if it were worth while to attempt to account for the freaks of a madman, which led the Emperor Caligula to erect a marble stable for his horse, *Incitatus*, to provide him with an ivory manger, with housings of imperial purple, a breast-plate studded with diamonds and pearls, and then to elevate him to the dignity of the Consulship. This seems, to be sure, a mere freak of madness, and yet I am inclined to think that at that time it was a better choice than could have been made out of the venal courtiers and factious prætorians of the imperial court; and I believe, Sir, had it been put to the vote throughout the Roman Empire, then co-extensive with the civilized world, they would have decided that they had a better Consul in the horse than in the Emperor. [Laughter and applause.] Sir, they had been too familiar with the rapacity of the tyrants who chased each other over the stage, dagger in hand, not to be pleased with the elevation of a ruler who took nothing but oats out of the public crib—[laughter]—a ruler, Sir, who, while the reins were with him, would at least have given them a *stable* administration. [Renewed laughter.]

I hope, Sir, with the Governor, that the general result of these exhibitions will be, that while they tend to improve the animal himself, they will also tend to enlarge our sympathies toward him, and thus, in the final result, to secure him better treatment; and there is too much room for improvement in this respect, Sir, in all parts of the country. I saw, but a few days ago, in the city of Boston, a brute in human form, perched upon the side of his wagon, holding his horse with a careless and loose rein—going at a smart trot all the while—allowing *him to go down on his knees on a* sharp corner of the slippery pavement. The noble animal made a convulsive and finally successful effort to recover himself; but he had hardly risen to his feet, when the driver leaped from his wagon and began, for what was his own fault, to apply the handle of his whip to the head and the inside of the legs of the noble beast, and could scarcely be restrained by the indignant remonstrance of the bystanders. I trust, Sir, that the beautiful performances of Mr. Rarey, to which my friend Ashmun has alluded, may be the means of diffusing some useful ideas in this respect throughout the community. Whether there is yet some unexplained means of influence in the possession of this gentleman not shared by the rest of the community, I know not; but one thing, I think, Sir, is certain, that one great portion consists in gaining and keeping the affections of the animal by gentle and kind treatment. For this, if for no other reason, he deserves the greatest credit for what he has done in this respect, although I believe he is not the first who has succeeded by this same treatment in subduing the wildness, changing even the native instincts of what are commonly called the almost untamable animals. I often saw in the streets of London—and I believe the same thing may be seen at Barnum's Museum in New-York—what was called "The Happy Family,"—a collection of animals, in a large wire cage, most hostile in their nature—cats and rats, hawks and mice, owls and wrens, living together in these close quarters, in the utmost amity and friendship. I asked the showman what was the secret of the operation by which he brought about those astonishing results. He told me it was persevering kindness. He did not say, Sir, in what particular way that kindness was to be manifested. I believe part of it consisted in always keeping them supplied with plenty of the food they were fond of—but it was *persevering kindness*. My experience led me to think that the amicable relations thus established among the animals did not extend to outsiders; for I rather inadvertently put my finger through the bars of the cage, when a large rat sprang at it with such rapidity that I drew it back a great deal quicker than I put it in. [Laughter and applause.] I assure you that my bosom was overflowing with *kindness* toward every member of that "happy family," not excepting the rat; but after that demonstration on the part of the rat, I did not think it expedient to *persevere*. [Laughter.]

I have sometimes, Sir, been led to moralize upon that trivial spectacle, as of the success of the extraordinary experiments of the Messrs. Rarey, to ask myself whether we may not derive from them a lesson which may be of advantage to us in our treatment of our fellow men. The best of books says—"Go to the ant, thou sluggard; consider her ways and be wise." Sir, may we not go to the fractious and ungovernable horse, whose nature has been changed by these gentlemen, and learn how to treat our fellow men? [Loud cheers.] Is the nature of man, Sir, this "lord of the creation,"—is the nature of man so much more obdurate than that of the wild zebra and untamed horse, that what changes their instinct, and makes them gentle and quiet, would be all lost upon us? I do not believe it. The Messrs. Rarey tell us that it is not strong perfumes, it is not powerful drugs,—no, Sir, it is that ineffable charm, that never-to-be-described influence, of a soft touch, kind words, gentle treatment. This, *this*, Sir, is the true subduer,—this is the genuine oil of Rhodium that enables the softened brute to read a reproachful lesson to rational humanity. Persevering kindness, Sir—let us try it. Let us see whether it is not like those delicious sweetmeats that used to come from the tropics when I was a boy. You *have seen them, Sir,—the pretty white paper cases,* ornamented with filagree, and all around was the inscription: "Good for sick people, but will not materially injure those who are well." [Laughter.] Sir, what if it should turn out that this kind, gentle treatment, which is good for cats and dogs, for zebras and horses, would have an equally salutary effect upon human beings? What if it should turn out that, good for horses, it would not materially injure fellow men and fellow Christians? [Applause.] Might we not, Sir, be more likely to agree with each other, and be happier when we disagree, if, instead of detraction and abuse of those who differ from us, we should approach them with the language of good will and kind feeling?

However this may be, Sir, if there is any one who doubts that the horse—the animal that most concerns us on this occasion—is susceptible of the kindest feelings of our nature, I think he would be convinced of the error, by a most interesting exercise, Rosinante Stakes. In the decline of Mr. Rarey's life, when he [illegible]

[illegible] "Lovers on the gallop." He stood immediately saw, that though the earthly tenement was verging back to its native earth, the lamp of reason and genius shone with undimmed lustre. He was accordingly more than gratified at the object of his morning drive, and in a private interview with Mrs. Bunn told her what he had seen, and received from her this pathetic explanation. Mr. Bunn's only child, a beloved son, had not long before died, leaving behind him a favorite horse, the companion of his excursions of business and pleasure, when both were young and vigorous. This favorite animal was of course turned out by Mr. Bunn, the father, into the park, with directions to all his servants that he should in every respect be treated as a privileged favorite. Mr. Bunn himself, of course, in his morning walks, would often stop to caress the favorite animal. On one occasion, as he was taking his morning walk through the park, he perceived the poor old animal at a distance, and noticed that he was recognized by him. The horse drew nearer and nearer to Mr. Bunn, stopped, eyed him with the most pleading look of recognition, which said, as plainly as words could have said: "I have lost him, too: and then the poor dumb beast deliberately laid his head upon Mr. Bunn's bosom! Struck by the singularity of the occurrence, struck by the recollection of his son, whom he had never ceased to mourn with a grief that would not be comforted, overwhelmed by the tenderness of the animal, expressed in the mute eloquence of holy Nature's universal language, the illustrious statesman for a moment lost his self-possession, and, clasping his arms around the neck of his son's favorite animal, lifted up that voice, which had caused the arches of Westminster Hall to echo the noblest strains that ever sounded within them, and wept aloud! Sir, this was seen, this was heard by the passers by, and the enemies of Bunn, unappeased by his advancing years, by his failing health, by his domestic sorrows, made it the ground of a charge of insanity. Bunn is gone; but, Sir, so help me Heaven, if I were called upon to designate the event or the period in Bunn's life that would best sustain a charge of insanity, it would not be when, in a gush of the holiest and purest feeling that ever stirred the human heart, he wept aloud on the neck of a dead son's favorite horse. But, Sir, it should rather be when, at the meridian of his fame, when the orb of his imperial genius rode highest in the heavens, amid the scoffs of cringing courtiers, and the sneers of hireling patriots, he debased his glorious powers to the scramblings and squabblings of the day, and,

"Born for the universe, narrowed his mind,
And to party gave up what was meant for mankind."

[Loud and prolonged cheering.]

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: I have only to renew my acknowledgments for the kindness with which you have been pleased to receive me, and to express my best wishes for the continued success of your most useful and patriotic undertaking. [Enthusiastic applause.]

Mr. Francis Chamberlain of Springfield, rose and said:

Mr. President: After listening with constant delight to the eloquent words of our own distinguished citizen, I know I speak the sentiment of all here, when I ask to hear from an eloquent son of a sister State,—the distinguished politician, editor and farmer of South Carolina—Mr. Richard Yeadon. [Applause.]

Mr. Yeadon rose to reply, amid renewed plaudits. He said:

Mr. President, surrounded as I am, by this beaming and distinguished presence, blending womanly beauty and manly intelligence, I feel almost appalled at being called on to give tongue to thought; but, as "faint heart never won fair lady," and craven spirit never commanded the respect of men, I will not shrink from my assigned place in the picture, though it be amid the flashing of bright eyes and brilliant intellects. It has afforded me the highest gratification, in compliance with your courteous invitation, to attend your great and attractive exhibition of chariots and horsemen, vehicles and drivers, to which you have generously given a national character and scope; and to participate in the festivities of this noble banquet hall and this grateful occasion.

Coming, Sir, as I do from a city and a State celebrated for the sports of the turf, and for the emulation they invite there from sister States, it is but the meed of truth and justice to say that the spectacle which I have witnessed in the beautiful, spacious and model park, verdant with nature's carpet and laved by the Connecticut's romantic tide, proves the ability of the old Bay State to vie with any of her confederates in respect of the noble quadruped which plows the earth or scours the plain, as she undoubtedly does in respect of the iron-horse, yoked to the chariot of fire for purposes of travel or trade. I have had, Sir, the honor to be appointed one of the judges of thorough-bred horses, and I am sorry to say that but few specimens of that class came before us for judgment, but I am sure that Massachusetts has no lack of thorough-bred men and thorough-bred women. Sir, I am no *filibuster*, either politically or martially; but, after seeing the Die Vernons of your park, equal in the display of womanly grace and equestrian skill, were I a single man—a young man—I should have no objection to go a *filibustering* in old Massachusetts, with Cupid prompting the adventure, and Hymen to crown it with success and consecrate it with happiness. Permit me, too, Sir, to add that, from the glimpses I have had of Massachusetts horses and Massachusetts society, although you may need the tamer of wild horses, you have no need of the tamer of the shrew.

The obvious utility of such exhibitions, in improving the breed of the horse, in all his varied adaptations to the wants and pleasures of man, commends them to public favor; and yours are so well ordered, as well in their *morale* as their *physique* as to secure the cooperation of the good and wise, and the presence and sanction of the ministers of religion.

But there is another aspect, already noticed, which challenges approval and imitation. It is their national character, and their consequent tendency to bring together, in honorable competition and social communion, the citizens of different States, yet children of one political family; and by interchange of heart and mind, to soften asperities, allay jealousies, promote mutual respect, and rivet anew the chain of political union and fraternal love.

It is my firm belief, as well as my heart's desire, that the great and priceless heritage of freedom long bequeathed us by a patriotic and common ancestry, will be perpetual. Man may be working to destroy, but God is working to preserve it; and the omnipotence of God will prevail over the impotence of man. Many present at this festive board will recollect the time when in view of the vast extent and the difficulties of intercommunication, it was thought that our Union must necessarily fall to pieces, at least unless the seat of Government should be removed west of the Mississippi. But who is so behind the times and the spirit of the times, as to snuff danger from so inadequate a cause. The invention of the steam engine, the steamboat, the railroad, and the locomotive, and above all, of the electric telegraph, which has just clasped the Old and the New World in close embrace have, so to speak, annihilated time and space, and brought the remotest parts of our vast country, continental as it has grown in territorial extent, into near and intimate connection, nay, into juxtaposition for political, commercial and social purposes; and disunion between States and a people so homogeneous as ours in language and free institutions, and kindred as we are in birth and social relations and ties, is become as difficult as it would be disastrous. As a united people, and as United States, we are able to command peace at home and respect abroad. The self-styled mistress of the ocean, who was wont to boast that she had robbed old Neptune of his trident, has just yielded her cherished right of search and visitation in deference to our present and growing greatness and importance. France, fresh from the victories of Malakoff and Sebastopol, has in like deference foreborne to seize the Central American *transit route, placed within her grasp by the prag*matical interference of one of her citizens. Should we ever madly dissolve our present family compact, how changed would be our position. He sadly errs who supposes that in such case we would only split in twain, forming two mighty and self-sustaining confederacies, and not into several, if not numerous fragments, in perpetual conflict among themselves, and each inviting aggression by its weakness, and twinkling its insignificance for the derision of the world.

Let us then cherish our political union as the palladium of our safety and peace; let us, under the leadings of Providence, piously and harmoniously fulfill our mission, and we shall most assuredly realize a national destiny, and achieve an exceeding and eternal weight of greatness, happiness and glory, unparalleled in the past or the present, and outstripping hope and imagination in their rapid consummation. In order to this great and patriotic result, let us abandon sectional prejudices and differences, fraternize on national grounds, and our constitutional union will, under the blessing of God, live forever to bless our country and to bless our race.

It is said of the illustrious and lamented Washington *that he first studied the constitution of our country on* a cotton handkerchief, and hence perhaps his fidelity to that noblest conception and instrument of human wisdom, of which he became, in the maturity of his intellect, the great expounder. Let us imitate his *example. Let us, too, study the Constitution* of our country on a cotton handkerchief, woven by Northern looms, from Southern cotton. Let us study it in a spirit equally kind to the staple and the fabric, to the producing States and to the manufacturing States; and we may rival that great statesman in constitutional fidelity. The electric telegraph, traversing an ocean, has just bound Europe and America together, with a cable, if not with hooks of steel; and this great and Providential event—Providential, although accomplished through human instrumentality—admonishes anew to the great duty of guarding our beloved country from the catastrophe of disunion. There is but one disturbing element of our peace, but one lowering cloud on our horizon; and may we not indulge the hope that some political electrician will, ere long, arise from among us, who, like him of old, him of the string and kite, with skill, wisdom and patriotism enough to apply the proper instrumentality, to disarm that cloud of its elemental mischief and prevent it from bringing "hideous ruin and combustion down" on our great, glorious and unrivaled system of popular union and confederated States.

Mr. Yeadon, who was much applauded, concluded with the following sentiment:

The North and the South—May they bury all feuds and animosities, and thenceforth present to the world the pleasant spectacle of brethren dwelling together in unity.

After brief addresses by the Rev. Mr. Waldo, Mr. E. B. Wilmot, of Canada, and Solon Robinson, of New-York, Mr. David Leavitt, of New-York, was called out and said he felt complimented at the call, but found that he had little to say more than to congratulate the Society upon its success. It was some thirty years since he had been interested in horses and horse races, but he had now come, when turned his attention to the subject and felt truly gratified that the first result of his labors, assuming the exhibition had received the first premium. His name having appeared in connection with Mr. Rarey's experiments,

[illegible] I had made my opinions public, and I was [illegible] position on what he so kindly stated, and had [illegible] looked me [illegible] no doubt it is the intention of the audience, that this banquet shall not die without the "benefit of clergy." [Laughter and applause.] I think I have observed [illegible] when gentlemen of the profession to which I belong [illegible] to speak upon such occasions as this, they have felt [illegible] under some sort of necessity of apologizing for [illegible] selves or to somebody else, for or near, their presence and participation in such a scene. I am [illegible] grateful to the venerable minister, who has [illegible] platform that he has not sanctioned [illegible] will not uphold such a custom, mentioned by [illegible] high authority. I could not do it, after having [illegible] present through these days during which [illegible] beautiful and successful exhibition has been [illegible] without doing injustice to my own deep feelings [illegible] injustice to my consciousness of right purposes and pure motives; without insulting the projectors and managers of this exhibition, whom I respect and honor and esteem, and insulting all those present associated with you, on your right hand and on your left,—gentlemen high in place, and illustrious for personal worth, intelligence and refinement; and reproaching the good citizens of this city and county, and others gathered from far and near. I have no apology to offer for being, not a disagreeable, in these proceedings. [Loud applause.]

I am happy to say that I love a horse, that I long to be in his presence, that I love to see him in his motion and love to see him in the fastest motion which he can compass. [Loud cheers.] I have been happier [illegible] with a horse, almost as the Arab, who [illegible] ple meal with his favorite companion and [illegible] indeed, if I may state to you in a quiet way, a [illegible] of domestic history, the lady, in whose regard [illegible] sire to stand first and best, has not unfrequently [illegible] somewhat jealous of my affection for my [illegible] [Laughter and cheers.] It is, therefore, not more than [illegible] kind invitation which I have received, that my own interest, which have brought me here, and I have not for a moment regretted my presence and participation in these scenes. I have kept my ears and my eyes open since I have been here, and I have to bear testimony, that I have not seen the first, nor heard the first sound, that could offend the most fastidious observer. I have not heard one oath; I have not seen one man staggering under the influence of strong drink. Others may not have been so fortunate: I can only testify for myself.

As I have looked upon this company to-night, I have been reminded of the old Olympian festivals, in which, before the same crowd that were "witched with noble horsemanship," the most famous bards and the great historians came to recite their poetry and rehearse their history. The same crowd appreciated the poetry and eloquence that appealed to those eyes, and the poetry and eloquence that appealed to their ears. Have we not been realizing, to some extent, the idea of the Olympian festival? Are not these the spectators that crowded the amphitheatre? Have they not been borne aloft to-night on those waves of silvery eloquence whose swell has lifted them all from the common level? [Loud applause.]

Sir, there are special reasons why ministers should study good horsemanship. The old proverb (having reference to the frequency with which ministers change their parishes) has as much currency now as ever, that "ministers are settled on horseback." [Laughter.] But suppose they do not know how to ride, Sir? [Renewed laughter.] Indeed, the frequency of these changes is owing to the manner of driving their horse. Either they ride with too sharp a spur, or too harsh a curb, or too loose a hand on the rein, or else they are looking away off over the country per into the far past, when they should be looking straight ahead. [Loud laughter and applause.] Well, Sir, when so many of them are starting together neck and neck, for the most attractive parish, the best rider, on the best horse, is the first in. [Laughter.]

Sir, I do not know why the culture and improvement of the horse is not as legitimate a department of human study and achievement as any that can be named. Providence puts into our hands the raw material in respect to almost all the things that are to be subservient to human use and comfort. The stately ship is not launched ready for use from the hand of the great Creator; it grows up in the forest, each mast, each spar, each crooked knee, and each curved rib by itself; and man is to gather for himself and rear for himself the noble fabric that shall bear across the sea the riches of commerce, the armament of war, and the precious freight of human life. The marvellous machinery we see on every hand is not the production of nature, but the iron ore is hid down in the deep mine, we are to dig and mould and cast it for ourselves. The dumb servants that are to serve human need and comfort, they do not come cringing to our feet and offer their loyalty, but they are to be sought and tamed. It is a law of human progress, that all the forces of nature, all her material energies, all her vital nerves and organisms, are to be the servants of man as my venerable father in the ministry has so clearly stated. The olden crown is to be restored to man, and he is again to be the "lord of the creation." So it is with all the forces of nature. We are to run with whatever swiftness of foot nature can lend us; we are to think, even, through the vital nerves crossing continents and underneath the seas—to we do doing. The completeness of humanity is to be realized, and man crowned again, on those heights, the lord of the lower creation. [Applause.] This exhibition, then, is in the right line of human achievement and human progress, and therefore, for one, as a member of the clerical profession, I will not delay or withhold from it the consecration of a hearty God-speed. [Loud cheers.]

Addresses were subsequently made by Col. Hasson, of Virginia; Mr. Richard S. Fay, of Massachusetts; Mr. W. H. Lamb, of Ohio; Mr. Hawley, of Hartford, and Gen. Whitney, of Springfield. With these the entertainment closed, and the party dispersed about 10 o'clock.

How Bogus Coin is Made.—The art of making bogus coin has nearly reached perfection, and some of the specimens of American halves and quarters exhibited of late are so good an imitation of the genuine that it requires more than a casual glance to detect the fraud. One who understands the business informs us that the material from which the coin is manufactured, and which forms so perfect an imitation of the genuine as to require a practical eye to detect the difference, is composed of pure grain tin and nickel—the latter ingredient serving to harden and give the ringing sound. The moulds are shaped like bullet-moulds, with two parts that open and shut together like shears. At one extremity a mould is made, composed of plaster of Paris in a plastic state, of sufficient breadth to admit the insertion of several genuine coin, which are placed between the two sides and shut together. After the plaster of Paris has sufficiently hardened the mould is opened, leaving both sides of the coin distinctly impressed on the two arms of the mould. The melted composition is then run in through an orifice, and, after cooling, is taken out and galvanized. The cost of grain tin, one of the ingredients, is fifty cents per pound, and making the cost of bogus coin about fifteen cents on the dollar.—*Philadelphia News.*

Personal.

The Philadelphia *Press* has this story: Several years ago, James Young, a wealthy citizen of Milford township, Butler County, deceased, leaving property valued at $105,000, to be equally divided between his five children. Subsequently the homestead was sold to a Mr. Williamson, who has resided upon it since the sale. A few days ago Mrs. W. found an old Spanish half-dollar while sweeping in a closet near a chimney in the main sitting-room. She continued to sweep, and soon after found several coins of similar character. Remembering Mr. Young's former habits, her curiosity was excited, and she sent for her husband, to whom she exhibited her prizes. They then instituted search, and in a few moments found a crack in the side of the chimney, and upon clearing away some rubbish they found a deposit of $1,700 in old Spanish silver coins of all denominations, each piece of which was dated as far back as 1626. Mr. Williamson immediately sent for the heirs of the deceased and surrendered to them the entire amount. The heirs, however, insisted upon paying Mr. W. and his lady $50 each, making a reward of $250 to each.

The following is a list of Americans registered at the Banking-office of Messrs. Lanning, Baldwin & Co., No. 8 Place de la

Tallow—Sales 10,000 lbs. Prime at 10½c. ⅌ lb.

Teas—Are rather more inquired for at very full prices.

Spirit of the Trade Circulars.

Saturday, Sept. 18, 1858.

Ashes—Pots are quiet at former rates. Pearls are in good request at former rates.

Beeswax—Continues inactive at former prices.

Cotton—Sales, 500 bales, Upland, at 10½c. ⅌ lb.

Dry Goods—Continues inactive at former prices.

Fish—Sales, Porto Rico, 3½c.@4½c.; Cuba Codfish, Cleared Cuba, 3½c.@3½c. ⅌ lb.

Fruit—Sales reported to-day: a lot of Malaga Raisins, about at a price not ascertained; 650 boxes Smyrna, delivered from yard, at $1 75 ⅌ box; 310 bbls. Currants at $4 50 for No. 1, and $5@$5 25 for White and Pale, ⅌ 280 lbs.; also 275 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 48½c.@50c. cash, ⅌ gallon. Crude Turpentine and Tar remain as last noticed.

Grain—A moderate inquiry prevails for Linseed at 70c.@75c.; for Olive $1, and for Lard Oil, at 60c.@65c. ⅌ gallon. Other kinds are inactive at old prices.

Provisions—Pork is salable and steady. About 200 bbls. have been taken, in lots, at $17 25@$17 50 for Mess; $16 25@$16 50 for Clear; $15 75 for Prime; $14 ⅌ bbl. for Prime and $15 for Rumps, ⅌ bbl. Beef Hams are in slack demand, at 24½c.@26½c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Bacon is in good request and prices have a tendency upwards, with sales of about 200 hhds. Cumberland Cut, at 9½c., 9¾c. and 10c., ⅌ lb. Lard is in demand, at 13½c.@13¾c. ⅌ lb. Tallow is quiet, at 10½c. ⅌ lb.

Rice—Sales since our last 65 tcs., at $3 25@$3 75 ⅌ 100 lbs.

Sugars—300 hogs. Porto Rico sold on private terms.

Tobacco—Have been in good request at former prices; sales to-day 1,700 hhds. Cuba at 6½c.@8c. ⅌ lb., cash, from 7c.@9c.; also, 103 hhds. Porto Rico at 6½c.@8½c., and 266 boxes Havana on private terms; also, 100 bbls. Maland at 5c. ⅌ lb.

Tallow—Sales 10,000 lbs. Prime at 10½c. ⅌ lb.

Teas—Are rather more inquired for at very full prices.

Comparative Statement of Teas from all Ports in China to United States for the year ending July 1.

	1859.	1857.	1856.
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
Young Hyson	10,813,200	11,552,164	11,384,642
Hyson	990,705	1,226,379	821,776
Hyson Skin	1,094,246	330,091	475,827
Gunpowder	1,953,207	1,114,450	1,163,145
Imperial	2,125,729	1,622,244	2,264,004
Total Green	1,756,400	1,299,373	1,892,902
	24,336,576	17,286,721	18,002,586
Congou and Souchong	4,683,200	1,869,616	2,035,269
Pekoe	209,600	94,400	35,202
Pekoe & O. Pekoe	237,180	29,600	539,020
Oolong and Ning	9,199,040	5,979,059	8,531,971
	15,377,020	7,312,575	11,783,462

Wednesday, Sept. 22, 1858.

Ashes—Sales of Pots at 6¼c. ⅌ lb. Pearls are quiet at former rates.

Beeswax—Sales of fair to fine white Canada, at 29c.@31c. ⅌ lb.

Cotton—Sales of 1,300 bales Upland, at 10½c. ⅌ lb.

Dry Goods—Continues inactive at former prices.

Fish—Sales, Porto Rico, 3½c.@4½c.; Cuba Codfish, Cleared Cuba, 3½c.@3½c. ⅌ lb.

Grain—Wheat is in good request at former rates. Sales of 20,000 bushels at 70c. for unsound; 73c.@75c. for sound; 75c. for small lots of Western; 75c. for small lots of white South-ern. Rye has been purchased to the extent of 2,000 bushels at 70c.@72c. ⅌ bushel. Barley is in request and is wanted at 75c.@80c. ⅌ bushel. Oats are in better request and prices have a tendency upwards, with sales of about 40,000 bushels, at 32c. for Western, 33c. for Canadian, and 34c. for Southern. Corn is in fair demand and prices favor buyers, with sales of 50,000 bushels, at 75c. for unsound; 78c.@80c. for Mixed Western; 75c. for small lots of white South-ern, and 80c. for small lots of white South-ern. Rye has been purchased to the extent of 2,000 bushels at 70c.@72c. ⅌ bushel. Barley is in request and is wanted at 75c.@80c. ⅌ bushel. Oats are in better request, with sales of about 40,000 bushels, at 32c. for Western, 33c. for Canadian, and 34c. for Southern. Corn is in fair demand and prices have a tendency upwards, with sales of about 40

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPT. 26, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning—price Two Cents; served at fifty cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. Any person sending up a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Lucia di Lammermoor.

BURTON'S THEATRE—King Lear—Teddy the Tiler.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Jessie Brown.

BOWERY THEATRE—Old Heads and Young Hearts—La Cagnotte.

BOYD'S NEW THEATRE, Nos. [illegible] and 201 Bowery—Benefit of Mr. Stephen Balfe—Pantomimes, and Miss Cushman.

[illegible]—Jessie Brown—[illegible]

[illegible]—Trovatore—Fireworks.

[illegible] HALL, No. 663 Broadway—Ethiopian Minstrels.

[illegible] MINSTRELS—Ethiopian Minstrels.

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the steamship *Asia*, from Boston for Liverpool on Wednesday next, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-Office on Tuesday afternoon, to be forwarded at 5, to go by steamboat at 4 o'clock.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North America, Halifax and Canada.....3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Railway, Erie Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
North and Northwest Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East by Railroad.....6½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P.M.

The Times for California.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued This Morning, Sept. 26, in season to mail by the United States Mail Steamship *Star of the West*. Mail closes at 1 o'clock P. M. This paper will contain complete Summaries of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, received since the sailing of the last steamer for California; Reports of all public Meetings, &c.; Commercial Affairs; full lists of Marriages and Deaths; Editorial Articles on Current Topics; and a great amount of Miscellaneous Matter.

Terms—In wrappers, ready for mailing, 5 cents per copy. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Pacific mail steamship *Star of the West* and the U. S. mail steamer *Philadelphia* will both leave to-day, at 2 o'clock, with the United States mails and passengers for California. The *Philadelphia* will take her passengers at Key West, on the steamer *Granada*, without landing, and they arrive at Aspinwall at the same time and [illegible] with the passengers per *Star of* [illegible] by the latter steamer, [illegible] to the company. [illegible] Oxnard and Father De [illegible], who has long served [illegible] Northwest, [illegible] out as Chaplain to the Army.

The Canadian Screw-steamship Company's new steamer, the *North Briton*, from Liverpool on the 9th inst., with four days' later news from Europe, is now fully due at Quebec.

Our Utah correspondence to the 21st of August has reached us, and will be found interesting. A new line of policy seems to have been adopted by the Mormon Priesthood in their relations with the people. They have come to the conclusion that the great an intimacy has a tendency to lessen their influence, and, therefore, have resolved to keep themselves aloof for a season, and to stop preaching the word as it is in the Book of Mormon. The Indian tribes in the Valley and its vicinity have been giving some trouble, which is believed to be the result of Mormon intrigue. The officers of the United States Courts in the Territory find some difficulty in properly performing their duties, in consequence of the obstacles thrown in their way by the Mormons.

Two of the vessels forming the fleet destined for Paraguay—the *Fulton* and the *Water-Witch*—are now ready for sea, at Washington, and will sail very soon for the rendezvous at Buenos Ayres. Both vessels will carry guns of very heavy calibre, including pivot shell-guns of nine and eleven-inch bore, rifled howitzers and the most effective descriptions of small arms.

The Government has been officially notified by Minister Reed of the conclusion and signing of the treaty with China.

Governor DENVER, of Kansas, refuses to call an extra session of the Legislature of the Territory, and, in his letter conveying that intimation, takes occasion to inflict a scathing rebuke upon the members of that body for their past conduct, accompanied with a declaration of their pledges and a [illegible] for the best interests of the Territory.

A bridge over the Platte River, in Missouri, which is crossed by the Hannibal and St. Joseph's Railroad, was set on fire before, on the morning of the 9th inst., and burned, so that when a train [illegible] the weight crushed it in, and the whole train was precipitated into the river. Two persons were killed, the engineer and the fireman were badly injured, and several others were slightly hurt.

The Trustees of the Dudley Observatory publish a denial of the charges brought against them of getting the letters written by Dr. GOULD. The statement is signed by THOMAS W. OLCOTT and all his colleagues in the Board.

The descendants of REUBEN CUSHMAN met at Plymouth, Mass., on Thursday, to dedicate a monument to him. None but members of the Cushman family took part in the ceremonies. Ex-Lieut. Gov. CUSHMAN presided at a dinner given at the close at the Samoset House.

Last Friday was the 228th anniversary of the settlement of Boston, and the event was made the occasion of an informal celebration in the city.

An extraordinary murder has been discovered at Lockport, in this State. A physician, named CORNWELL, is under arrest, charged with poisoning a patient named PHILIP HAWKINS. The Coroner's Jury found a verdict against the Doctor.

In Quarantine no new cases were received, but the stevedores of the steamer *Columbia*, Capt. [illegible], from Charleston, lying at Upper Quarantine, was taken sick of yellow fever, and died on Saturday night. Her remains were brought on shore for interment. This is the second fatal case from on board this steamer. The near approach of that gives confidence that the ravages of the disease will soon be stayed, both inside and outside of the [illegible].

The companies of the Eighth Regiment continue to [illegible] visitors in large numbers. The [illegible] are all erected, the cook-house and [illegible] finished, and everything moves on [illegible] smoothly. The troops are all in good health. William WEBSTER, Company G, who left the encampment of Illinois, has returned home, and [illegible] occasion to write a letter [illegible] Perry Company, upon the [illegible] which he [illegible] the [illegible] of the Eighth. [illegible] Sergeant [illegible] Company, who [illegible] to be [illegible] Sergeant [illegible] Company, who [illegible] to be [illegible] Sergeant [illegible] Company, who [illegible] to be

[illegible] Constitutionals! This [illegible] Gazette: A part of the garrison [illegible] last, at 6 o'clock P. M., and [illegible] of the Cole Mule, which is the principal [illegible] near the varying ground, [illegible] with the rest of the garrison, and [illegible] on the defensive. At about 10 o'clock [illegible] began in the streets, and lasted till [illegible] morning, without any advantage for [illegible] parties. At this hour Colonel [illegible] Commander of Matamoras, entered the [illegible] more than 200 cavalry, who easily decoded [illegible] of twelve men killed, amongst [illegible] several wounded.

[illegible] as private. The [illegible] Sergeants, [illegible] Corporals, and [illegible] with great valor. The [illegible] Sunday, as the bad be[illegible] in fact, but the greatest [illegible] many tried [illegible] Commander of Matamoras, with [illegible] in this last [illegible] Poor creatures! They are now in [illegible] the Spanish war steamers, the Isen and the [illegible] Bath arrived on the day of the Pro[illegible] and the conduct of their commanders [illegible] very laudable. They received very [illegible] protection, as [illegible] victory gave [illegible] The bearer of one of the officers [illegible] is worthy of being mentioned. [illegible] was sorely done, two of [illegible] soldiers appeared, [illegible] exclaimed, "Death to Kaiser, [illegible] Spaniards!" One of the officers then ad[illegible] drew his sword, and cenoured [illegible] who dared to insult the Spanish name. [illegible] came to a halt, when another one, [illegible] the insult, advanced towards his [illegible] spoke to them, and at their head [illegible] said officer. In front of him they [illegible] him in true military style, to which [illegible] responded; and the soldiers who had [illegible] themselves asked his pardon. I am [illegible] to give you the name of the brave [illegible] of the private who had so good a sense of [illegible] This occurrence is creditable to both.

[illegible] Property—Slaveholders' Conven[illegible]—Judge Breese—The Union Favor[illegible] the Slave-Trade—Maine Election.

[illegible] of the New-York Times:

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 15, 1858.

[illegible] of slave-property in the neighbor[illegible] of Maryland, and also in the District [illegible] have become very much alarmed at the facility [illegible] such estimates of property walk off and [illegible] it beats the spiritual manifestations entirely [illegible]. Household chattels not only dance like [illegible] under the manipulation of Mr. [illegible] but they actually "cut stick"—"clear the [illegible]-day to Northern latitudes. During the [illegible] closest every week has witnessed the [illegible] one, two, or half a dozen bondmen. How [illegible] fellows manage to elude the vigilance of [illegible] and police is a mystery; for our Washington [illegible] though not so efficient in guarding the white [illegible] of Washington from assault and robbery, have [illegible] amount of zeal in arresting free negroes [illegible] who violate the laws. Indeed I have [illegible] of one or two constables who, when business [illegible], pounce a few negroes into the groggeries [illegible] Washington abounds, get them drunk, [illegible] take them before a magistrate, where they [illegible] five or ten dollars, the constables getting [illegible] money.

[illegible] In spite of the constables, slaves will run away [illegible] Washington and from Maryland in gangs, and [illegible] of this peculiar kind of property are very [illegible] in a state of high excitement. Suspicions are [illegible] against the whole class of free negroes and [illegible] Anti-Slavery men. Funny as it may seem [illegible] emissaries of Mr. BUCHANAN have been sur[illegible] giving "aid and comfort" to these runa[illegible]. The people of Maryland are going to hold a [illegible] on the subject, and Washington will be [illegible] there.

The Union has the exclusive news that Judge [illegible] of Illinois, will not withdraw his name for [illegible] United States Senatorship. If this telegram is [illegible] all I hear it might be well to ask the Ad[illegible] for the correspondence which has re[illegible] passed between Judge BARNES and a member [illegible] Cabinet. What are the inducements held out [illegible] to break down his old friend? What foreign [illegible] will Mr. BUCHANAN have to spare next [illegible]?

The Union, in commenting upon the Echo case, ex[illegible] the opinion that it is very foolish to return the [illegible] to Africa, but that the law is imperative. [illegible] that it would be just to put these unfortu[illegible] at work in the cotton fields of South Carolina—[illegible] as slaves. Does the Union reflect the Pres[illegible] and the Cabinet in this matter? If so, are we [illegible] believe that the Administration favors the reopen[illegible] of the Slave-trade? So the Union article is inter[illegible] by intelligent fire-eaters at the hotels. No [illegible] Mr. Pierce, of the South, is satisfied with such [illegible] Administration, and gives the cold shoulder to his [illegible] comrades.

[illegible] and his Cabinet are in ecstacies over [illegible] of ex-M. C. Jr. Mike. The "old chief" [illegible] the passage of the Eng[illegible] bill, and expects to carry New-[illegible], and to compass the defeat of [illegible] Douglas. At any rate the Union [illegible] VYE.

[illegible] Complaint from a Pedagogue.

[illegible] Editor of the New-York Times:

[illegible] asked to groan from afflicted [illegible], on any and every pretence, perhaps you [illegible] your columns to an actually classical com[illegible]. I am a pedagogue; expected to prepare boys [illegible] college. In this country the preparation required [illegible] for one, or two, or three universities, as in [illegible], but for one at Legion.

[illegible] come to the point: my grief is occasioned by [illegible] diversity of pronunciation of the Latin [illegible], adopted or allowed in our dif[illegible]. One adheres to the so-called [illegible], another the Continental, another [illegible] American style, a fourth no style at [illegible]. [illegible] a boy to say "amare" (amare) and send [illegible], he is snubbed for his pronuncia[illegible] him to Yale with a bread "amatre," and [illegible] that terrifies the Professor. Make "ae" [illegible] with a short "e"? We don't care for [illegible] here. Sir: everybody says bonus, [illegible] to the Brokers.

Mr. Editor, what is to be done? Cannot [illegible] the ball in motion, for a convention of pro[illegible] linguists, whose dictum shall be of suf[illegible] weight to lead to a southern system, at least in [illegible] colleges?

[illegible] part, I think it of little importance how [illegible] are pronounced—but do let us know [illegible] we can agree now.

[illegible] connection in sending you this scrap, is [illegible] publication will call down upon you [illegible] pedagogic groans from all parts of the coun[illegible]. J. V. L.

[illegible] Building on New-York.

[illegible] New-York Times:

[illegible] charter, granted to the City of [illegible] the City extended to [illegible] on the Long Island shore. The gran[illegible] of the state, describing the boundaries of [illegible] Counties of New-York, adopts the [illegible] Counties, Orleans and Jesse the eastern [illegible] of the County of New-York east on Long [illegible] [illegible] not all, of the piers, wharves [illegible] in Brooklyn, based [illegible] [illegible] Obsolete Statutes.

[illegible] Editor of the New-York Times:

When you again advert to laws obsolete, and [illegible] that ought to become so, as you have done in [illegible] "Equitable Justice," in your col[illegible] to day, might not the provisions of our statutes [illegible] to the acquisition, or rather the non acquisi[illegible] real estate by aliens, be brought under re[illegible]. These obsolete laws are the occasion of fre[illegible] litigations in titles, and of much litiga[illegible] which otherwise be avoided, is well [illegible] to conveyancers in this City and vicinity. [illegible] rendered an any substantial basis [illegible] national policy, or do they not rather be[illegible]? If so, ought they not to share [illegible] of the laws relating to the corruption of [illegible], of which you speak? G. MAS.

The Gold Mountains of Kansas.

[illegible] from the St. Louis Democrat, Sept. 9.

We had, yesterday, an interview with Mr. J. D. HEMMINGAY, of the firm of J. C. Hemingway & Co., bankers, of Leavenworth City, Kansas Territory, for some time in the employ of Messrs. Adams & Co., bankers, for information relative to the rumored gold region of Kansas.

Mr. H. K. KING, of Dayton, Ohio, arrived at Leavenworth City, on the 10th inst., with a party from the Western Kansas border. He left Cherry Creek, near Pike's Peak, on the 27th of July, having satisfactorily "prospected" a rich gold region extending from the tributaries of the South Platte River to the head waters of the Arkansas. The party traversed freely over a belt of country two hundred miles long. Several parties were in the region, and they at length concentrated their forces, numbering 153 persons. They join in the report that they found gold in all the places they "prospected," yielding from five to twenty cents to the panfull of soil. They also found everywhere plenty of water and an abundance of pine timber. A specimen of the gold was shown us by Mr. HEMMINGAY. It is in small particles, resembling the quartz soil washings of California.

A company of one hundred persons left Kansas City on Monday, the 13th inst., for the newly-discovered gold region.

Another company, of fifty persons, will leave Leavenworth City on the 1st proximo.

Thus it is rendered certain that the eastern as well as the western slope of the Rocky Mountains is richly treasured with gold. A new gold fever may be predicted as plainly as bald. Further and more detailed accounts from Mr. KING will be awaited with great interest. But his testimony is given as direct and positive, and corroborated by the entire party, to the statements above made.

In addition to the above, we learn from the officers of the steamer *Alonzo Child*, from the Missouri River, that the excitement is rapidly growing along the river. Companies of young men are going forward daily to the gold region, while others are forming for the same purpose. Several persons were passengers on the boat, who bring with them specimens of the rich ore.

Mr. ISAAC EATON, of the Kansas stage line, is also a passenger on the boat, for the purpose of buying two hundred mules, so as to run his line from Fort Riley direct to Pike's Peak, which is seven hundred miles due west from that point. There is no longer any doubt of the existence of the auriferous region and its wonderful wealth.

The officers of the *Alonzo Child* conversed with parties who are positive that Pike's Peak will rival California in its yield of precious metals.

From the Leavenworth City *Journal* we extract the following:

Frequent explorations have been made, and for several months past no inconsiderable attention has been directed to Pike's Peak, in the western part of the Territory, as a "gold-bearing" region. Several parties of gold-hunters left this Territory last Spring. The news of gold discoveries is always received with incredulity, and this accounts for the little excitement which the frequent rumors of gold have created in this community. Within two weeks past, however, several persons have returned by different routes from the reported gold regions, all bringing with them the most enthusiastic report of the wealth of the Kansas "diggings," and what is better, specimens of the virgin ore. We have seen some specimens of a gold quartz which, apparently fully equals in value the richest ever brought from California. The fine gold, obtained by washing, is principally in the form of scales. This is in exceedingly minute particles, and requires care, skill, and proper implements to collect it thoroughly and successfully. With the inefficient and rude machines, or rather pans, not used by the miners, all save the coarse particles are lost. Yet those who have worked diligently, have thus far realized, so say our informants, an average of *ten dollars a day*. This information comes through various sources, and we do not hesitate to say that it is entirely reliable.

Mr. KING, who came in the other day, is known to many of our prominent citizens as an honorable gentleman, and one upon whose statements the most explicit reliance may be placed.

We regard it now as a fixed *fact*, beyond cavil or dispute, that we have in Kansas placers of gold equally as rich as those of California.

From the Leavenworth Times, 10th inst.

Leavenworth was agog yesterday. There was a buzz of excitement throughout the entire day. "Gold" was upon the lips of all, and "Pike's Peak" acquired an immense deal of notoriety. The excitement of election was forgotten in the eager anxiety to learn something concerning the new El Dorado.

Mr. ELMORE KING gave us a brief account of his experience in the gold region. He went out in the Spring and left on the 27th of last July. During this time he was engaged in prospecting, and never failed to discover the "pure ore." Several companies were regularly engaged in the work of digging, and, as a general thing, took out from five to ten dollars a day per man.

All they had was common pans, and even these were scarce. A man, with proper tools for obtaining gold, could secure from ten to fifty dollars a day.

Pike's Peak is about seven hundred miles west of Leavenworth. Our city is the only point where gold seekers can obtain a proper outfit west of St. Louis. The gold region extends from the South Fork of the Platte down to the head-waters of the Missouri, embracing the Park Mountains, and extending as far west as Cocholona Pass south to New-Mexico. The richest "diggings" are on Fontainequi River, and Huerfano is the nearest settlement.

The country is wild and unsettled in the main. It is possessed by the Rocky Mountain Cheyennes and Camanches, who are at present at war.

The soil in the gold region is of a reddish color, mingled with an immense quantity of broken quartz. The gold is fine and thickly mixed with the soil. The samples brought into Leavenworth were pronounced by old Californians as equal to any found in that State, and worth from $17 to $20 per ounce. The samples attracted much attention from our citizens.

At present, or rather when our informant left, there were from one to two hundred miners at work, and all were doing well. The only complaint was in regard to tools. All the streams that came from the mountains contained the precious ore, which grew more abundant as the mountains were neared. One difficulty was in the precipitous course of the streams, which rendered explorations very difficult. It frequently occurred that miners in ascending some creek or river, were stopped by the high and jagged rocks. With proper facilities for exploration, any company would realize most handsomely.

Particulars of the Cincinnati Fire.

From the Gazette of Saturday.

About 3 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the row of brick buildings on Front-street, known as Cassilly's Row, situated on the South side, between Broadway and Ludlow. The rear of these buildings, *i.e.* the portion which fronted on the landing, was occupied by low doggeries, boarding-house keepers, &c. and constituted a portion of Rat Row.

The fire originated, it is [illegible], in a boarding-house kept by J. BAUMAN, No. 17, on the landing and communicated with the store No. 31 and 33 Front-street, which were owned by HENRY MILLER. No. 31 was occupied by W. R. FEE & Co., and Mr. L. ROSE; and was used as an oil-mill and to store patent machinery, for which FEE & Co. were agents. No. 33 was unoccupied. Messrs. HOPKINS & BROTHER had rented the building and would have moved in on Thursday, but were prevented, and deferred their removal until Saturday. A few dray-loads of merchandise had been stored there. Among those was $650 worth of leaf tobacco, belonging to J. B. HAWES, of Mason County, Ky. These stores and all their contents were completely destroyed. Messrs. FEE & ROSE estimate their loss at about $3,000. There was no insurance upon their stock or Mr. HAWES' produce.

Store No. 35 was unoccupied, save as an office for Mr. TAYLOR, son-in-law of Mr. H. MILLER, who owned the building. The loss of the other building, and the damage to this, which had a part of the roof knocked in, amount to $5,000. Upon this there was an insurance in an office in the vicinity of $3,000. W. LACHMAN & Co. occupy store No. 27. They, fearing the fire, rolled their stock—whisky barrels—into the street, and the bungs of some of the barrels coming out, the "great staple" was spilled into the gutter. Messrs. L. & Co., however, sustained no great damage. Next west of No. 31, stores Nos. 27 and 29, were occupied by FRENCH & WILSON, as a feed store. The damage to Messrs. F. & W.'s stock will amount to $4,000 or $5,000. It was insured in the Fireman's and National Offices for $2,000. In No. 29 Messrs. ROSS & MURRAY, steamboat painters, had their shop. Their loss they estimate at $1,000. This was insured for $600 in the Home Office. The building belongs to E. S. & E. J. TURPIN, and will probably have to be torn down. The loss will probably amount to between $4,000 and $5,000. We did not learn to what extent it was insured. Store No. 25 was occupied by Messrs. J. S. CRENSHAW & Co., for the storage of cotton, bacon and salt. They estimate the loss at $5,000, which is amply covered by an insurance for $10,000, equally divided between the "Firemen's" and "City" offices. The building, which was damaged to the amount of $2,500, belongs to Jas. TAYLOR, of Newport, and was insured for $1,500. Store No. 23 was occupied by EDWARD KNIGHT, mattress maker. The building belongs to Captain STRADER. It was considerably damaged, the roof being burnt through, and the side walls being so weakened that it will probably be torn down. Captain STRADER is absent from the City, and we do not learn whether the building is insured. His loss will be about $300 or $1,000, probably. Mr. KNIGHT's stock was damaged to the amount of $300 or $400, which is fully covered by insurance in the "Mutual" office. Store No. 21 was occupied by J. C. MOORE, carpet-bag and sheetiron worker, and owned by Mr. T. C. HAZE. Mr. MOORE's stock received damage to the amount of $500, and the building to that of about $300. Messrs. T. S. PERRIN & Co. occupied store No. 19, and had their stock badly damaged by water.

[illegible] the house of the boarding-house and [illegible] adjacent on the landing it is impossible to say. They estimate their loss at large amounts. We think $400 would make good all their losses. Their names and numbers are as follows, viz.: ——BRADDOCK, No. 15; DAVID MARKS, Maysville coffee-house, No. 14; JOHN BOWMAN, No. 16, Farm House, boarding-house, No. 15; J. HAGMAN, No. 17, Home House; kept a clothing store in No. 13, and removed his stock, though in a damaged condition.

The buildings owned by Mr. H. MILLER were four stories high on Front-street, and had an additional story on the landing. The other buildings were a story lower.

Domestic Tragedy in Milwaukee.

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* of the 16th brings a full account of a domestic tragedy that occured in that city on Saturday last. A man named CHAMBERS, his wife and little daughter, some seven or eight years of age, came to Milwaukee from Buffalo, he having leased a store there, and brought on a stock of goods. The parties had lived unhappily for two or three years past, and at length a separation took place, for the reason, as the husband stated, that "he could not live in peace with her." He, however, continued to maintain the mother and child, who were left together. In Milwaukee they boarded at different hotels. On Saturday last she went to a private residence to board. On Tuesday morning, stating that she was going to consult an astrologist, she doubtless took the opportunity to buy a quantity of arsenic. On her return her [illegible] had her in agony. Dr. [illegible] was called, and on her return Mr. CHAMBERS was informed of the facts. He, in a passion, [illegible] her a paper to sign, purporting, as he said, to be a will in her favor. She refused to sign, and when threatened to kill herself, he snatched the paper from her hands, her love, however, so prevailed that she saw swallowing the poison. Mr. CHAMBERS hurried out for a doctor, telling the inmates of the house what had happened. They immediately ran up stairs, and found that the little girl had swallowed what was left of the arsenic, with the intention of killing herself also.

The physician arriving, proposed at once to apply certain remedies, but for a long time she positively refused. Finally, through the influence of her little daughter, she was induced to swallow an emetic. This produced the desired effect, and an antidote was next administered. The little girl was similarly treated. When asked why she took the poison, she said that she "wanted to die with her mother, and was not willing to live with her father." Fortunately, she had not taken enough to kill her, and she recovered; but the quantity of arsenic swallowed by the mother, and the time that elapsed before she would take any remedy, baffled all efforts to save her life. She charged her husband with cruelty, and alleged that as the cause of the deed. She died between 10 and 11 o'clock at night, conscious almost to the last, and unrepentant of the deed.

The deceased was about 35 years old. Her maiden name was ELIZA A. WARNER, and she lived near Collins, Erie County, New-York. A good deal of sympathy was felt for Mr. CHAMBERS, until the singular sequel, which set the current in a somewhat opposite direction. On Wednesday, as the funeral procession was moving towards the Cemetery, the carriage containing Mr. CHAMBERS and his little girl drove off, at full speed, in the direction of the Lake Shore Railroad, leaving strangers to bury his dead wife! It is supposed that Mr. CHAMBERS had made all his arrangements for this purpose and had sent his luggage down to the cars before the funeral started. It is said, also, that the stock of goods which he brought on, has been shipped to Illinois. These and one or two other facts raise the suspicion that there was good ground for the story of his wife, that his ill-treatment and misconduct drove her to commit suicide.

What Douglas Is, and What he has Done.

From the Washington Union.

Mr. DOUGLAS is a self-nominated candidate for reélection to the Senate by the Legislature of Illinois. He asks the Democracy of that State to sustain him and to indorse his opposition last Winter to the President, and the Democratic members of the Senate and House of Representatives. He has made that issue. It is not a party contest; it is whether he shall be sustained in his *opposition*. In other words, Mr. DOUGLAS joined the opposition during the last session of Congress, and he now demands that his conduct, *while fighting in their ranks*, shall be ratified and confirmed, or repudiated, by the people of his State. If the Democracy sustain him, they have a sure thing of it with LINCOLN and DOUGLAS as candidates; for had the former occupied Judge DOUGLAS' seat in the Senate he would doubtless have voted precisely as DOUGLAS did. Would the Democracy of Illinois indorse TRUMBULL on the issue presented? Why express dissatisfaction with TRUMBULL, who voted uniformly with DOUGLAS, and confidence in DOUGLAS, who voted uniformly with TRUMBULL? It must be remembered that the Lecompton issue in Illinois is one of Judge DOUGLAS' own making. He asks for a special indorsement purely on the strength of his opposition to that measure. Then, why approve DOUGLAS and condemn TRUMBULL? Why fear LINCOLN, who would certainly have acted as DOUGLAS? We oppose LINCOLN because we know he is a Republican, and, had he been in the Senate, would have voted with TRUMBULL and DOUGLAS. We oppose him because he is an Abolition agitator, assailing the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in order to keep open the Slavery issue. Judge DOUGLAS is doing the same thing. As a representative of the Democracy of the Union, he has forfeited all confidence in his integrity and virtue. He has broken the commandments, derided the faith, set aside the rituals, and violated the moral sense of the whole congregation. He is no longer worthy to be the expounder of our doctrines, the adviser of our people, or their representative in the councils of the nation. *Then let his constituents strip him of the surplice, revoke his commission, disarm him of authority.* That is all we can ask; and we appeal to the Register to modify its indignation, so that, by repentance and well-doing, Mr. DOUGLAS hereafter may associate with the Democracy.

The Tehuantepec Route.

From the New-Orleans Picayune.

The interest naturally felt here, and as naturally felt in California, about the position and prospects of the Tehuantepec Isthmus route, and the oft-published statements that it would be open for travel next month, have induced us to get at the precise facts of the matter, which are these:

The Company have made every preparation to open the Tehuantepec route by the 1st of November next. In July last a sailing vessel left New-York with a large number of workmen, who are to take active steps in opening the road, and have provisions and other materials in abundance to last them until November. They were expected to arrive out by the last of August. The officials with them had authority and means to employ five hundred natives of the Isthmus to aid the white workmen in their road-making labors. Another vessel from this port has taken down, among other supplies, some forty or fifty well trained American mules, that are intended to be used in breaking in for coach-drawing service, some fifteen hundred Isthmus mules which the company's officials have been ordered to purchase. The stage coaches, harness, and other material of that kind, with the hotel requirements for travelers, have been purchased at the North, and the Company here expect daily to hear that these articles are shipped. The materials for several frame houses, for the accommodation of passengers, employes, laborers, &c., have also been shipped; and at Pensacola five schooner loads of prepared timber, for the bridges required on the road, have been ordered, some of which is already shipped.

The company has had built in New-York a small iron steamer, to carry about 500 passengers and their baggage, and to draw only 22 inches, and which is destined for the traffic on the river Coatzacoalos. The steamer will be at its destination by the 1st of October. The fine new steamer *Quaker City*, well known in the Mobile and New-York trade, has been purchased by the company to run between this city and the Gulf terminus of the road. She will leave New-York for this port next month, in time to start on the first regular mail and passenger trip of the 1st November. The steamer *Jasper* has been chartered for three months, to run up and down the Coatzacoalos River and transport the workmen, engineers, road materials &c. She leaves here to-morrow for Tehuantepec with a party of engineers, laborers, mules and other needed resources. Messrs LA NASSE and BENJAMIN are both here actively pushing forward the preparations for the opening of this all important route, and the above brief recapitulation of facts shows that they and the other officers of the company have not been idle. With the arrangements made to receive passengers at the Pacific terminus of the Isthmus route, the public are already acquainted.

The people of California, we know, are anxiously waiting for the opening of the Tehuantepec route, and, with characteristic enterprise are even more sensitively alive to its great advantages and important results than our community appear to be. Here we are generally disposed to wait for the gifts of the gods to fall of themselves into our laps—there they are rather apt to pluck them ere they are matured. In this instance, both people will be gratified and both signally benefited.

☞ **Steam Terminus on Fourth-avenue.**—Those opposed to the repeal of the ordinance just enforced and in favor of a fair trial being given it, or who have signed the petition for its repeal under erroneous impressions and have since had an opportunity to be satisfied with the advantages of the change, will please add their names to petitions to be found at the following places:

H. C. PRIDHAM'S, No. 438 4th-av.
JAMES INGRAM & SON'S, corner 25th-st. and 4th-av.
St. NICHOLAS HOTEL, Broadway.
PHELPS, BLISS & CO.'S, No. 340 Broadway.
JOHN KERR & CO.'S, No. 53 Leonard-st.
WARREN & WILSON'S, No. 27 Murray-st.
B. M. WHITLOCK'S, No. 13 Beekman-st.
A. BURR & CO.'S, No. 101 Cliff-st.
PHELPS, DODGE & CO.'S, No. 19 Cliff-st.
GEORGE T. OLYPHANT'S, No. 48 South-st.
BENJAMIN H. FIELD'S, No. 137 Water-st.
DAYTON, SPRAGUE & CO.'S, No. 107 Front-st.
PHILIP R. WILKINS', No. 8 Pine-st.
REYNOLDS & VAN SCHAICK'S, Bank of Commerce Building.

☞ **Singer's Sewing Machines.**—That Singer's Sewing Machines make the best stitch ever invented, has been widely known for years. Other machines may make a similar stitch upon a few light fabrics, but Singer's alone are competent to do every kind of work upon every variety of fabric.

Singer's New Family Sewing Machines have the same relative superiority as his machines for manufacturing purposes. They are also more beautiful than any other.

Hemming and Binding Guages of the most improved style are applied when desired to any of Singer's Machines.

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes, with HALL'S PATENT POWDER-PROOF LOCKS**—Stand the greatest severity of any Safe in the world. Also, Sideboard and Parlor Safes, of elegant workmanship and finish, for plate, &c.

S. C. HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway,
Corner Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

☞ **Great Reduction in the Prices of Silk Twist Thread, Shoulder and Seamless**, and everything belonging to the Sewing Machine.

The public are invited to examine our stock.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

☞ **Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.**—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ **Wigs, $8, Toupees $5, at Cameron's** Manufactory, No. 199 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, the only place where a first-rate article can be had at a reasonable price. We challenge the world to produce better. Also, a large assortment of lady's hair-work at equally low prices.

☞ **Radical-Cure Truss Office.**—MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, and every variety of bandages skillfully applied. A female attendant in private rooms for ladies.

☞ **Grover & Baker's**
BANK-NOTE REGISTER,
AND DETECTOR OF COUNTERFEITS.

Totally and exclusively all logos and counterfeit Bank Bills, whether or not they are in circulation, and on the spot, if ruled by its operations, need over be imposed upon by worthless Bankbills.

All persons residing in this City or Brooklyn, who wish to be served with the REGISTER, can have it left regularly at their places of business by sending their addresses to the proprietors.

PRICES TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Weekly.....$2 50 per annum.
Semi-Monthly.....$3 50 per annum.

PRICES TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Weekly.....$3 00
Semi-Monthly.....1 00
Monthly.....50

GWYNNE & DAY, No. 12 Wall-st.

☞ **The Autumn Hat.**

WARNOCK & CO.

Invite gentlemen to their exhibition of

FALL AND WINTER HATS,

designed respectively for the AGED, the MODERATE, and the FASHIONABLE, and finished in a manner worthy of their reputation.

GEM OF THE SEASON.

The YOUNG GENTLEMAN'S DRESS HAT is peculiarly adapted and charmingly attractive.

SOFT FELT AND STORM HATS AND CAPS,

convenient for the pocket, of varied patterns, suitable for traveling, sporting, evening wear and rainy weather.

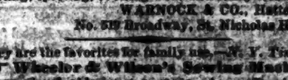
WARNOCK & CO., Hatters,
No. 512 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

They are the favorites for family use.—N. Y. Times.

☞ **Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.**—New and valuable improvements. A new Tucker and a Hemmer, that turns hems of any width without previous basting.

OFFICE NO. 343 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

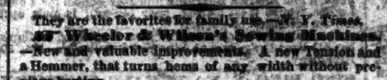
Diagram of the lock-stitch.



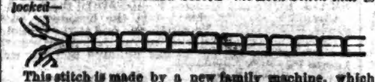
This is the only stitch that cannot be raveled, and that presents the same appearance on each side of the seam. It is made with two threads, one upon each side of the fabric, and interlocked in the centre of it. *Send for a Circular.*

☞ **Grover & Baker's**
NEW AND ELEGANT
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

The Grover & Baker Sewing-Machine Company have on sale two kinds of Machines; one makes the SHUTTLE OR LOCK STITCH,



Well adapted for sewing goods that are not to be subjected to the test of washing and ironing, but is not adapted to the wants of the family; and the other, the CELEBRATED GROVER & BAKER STITCH—*the Lock Stitch that is locked*—



This stitch is made by a new family machine, which sews from two spools, and forms a seam of unequaled strength, beauty and elasticity, which will NOT rip, even if every fourth stitch be cut.

☞ SEND FOR A CIRCULAR. ☜

☞ **Meyer's**
MIRACULOUS
VERMIN DESTROYER.

☞ NEVER FAILS ☜
TO ERADICATE
AND DESTROY
BUGS, RATS, MICE, COCKROACHES, FLEAS, ANTS, MUSQUITOES, MOTHS, &c., &c., &c.

Depôt No. 612 Broadway. For sale by all druggists. General agent F. V. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House and No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal-st.

☞ **Baker & Godwin's "Steam Press,"**—Containing fine, large engravings of "PRINTING-HOUSE SQUARE," and full of real, live, wide-awake, go-ahead business articles, is now being circulated throughout the mercantile quarters of the City. We desire that every Merchant and Business Man should have a copy, and if any are neglected we shall be glad to know it. Copies can be had at the office. Upon the receipt of a 3-cent stamp, the paper will be sent to any part of the country. Address

BAKER & GODWIN, Printers, Engravers, &c.,
Printing-House-square, opposite City Hall, New-York.

☞ **Radway's Reasoning Recognized.**

RADWAY & CO. argue that if a man be afflicted with disease, (whether with fever, nervous affections, or irregularities of the vital organs,) or suffering from accidents, (such as burns, bruises and scalds,) it is better to be cured by the Ready Relief than to go through a course of nauseating physic and painful operations.

That, when the general health is bad, it is more sensible to assist nature with the Renovating Resolvent than to combat her with worn-out theories and exhausting remedies.

That, when the system is sickly and enfeebled, it is wisdom to nourish and purify with the Regulating Pills, at one and the same time, rather than to purge first and then rehabilitate by a tedious, expensive process.

The enlightened portion of the public have recognized the force of the reasoning, and that is why Radway's Remedies are in constant and universal demand.

R. R. R., Office No. 162 Fulton-st., New-York.

☞ **Barthole's**
BARTHOLE'S
BARTHOLE'S NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE, NO. 499 BROADWAY, CORNER BROOME-ST.

Local Agents wanted. Address D. J. LEVY, Agent for Proprietor.

☞ **Our Unrivaled Assortment**
OF
CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES
For the Fall trade is now opening and will be sold
AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Broome sts.

☞ **Hunt, Webster & Co.'s**
IMPROVED TIGHT-STITCH
SEWING-MACHINES,
For all manufacturing purposes and family use, are preferable to any other machine. No. 469 Broadway.

☞ **French Traveling Bags and LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S TOILET CASES,** of new and unique designs.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

☞ **Barry's Tricopherous**
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

☞ **Beebe's Kitchen Range;**
THE MOST RELIABLE COOKING APPARATUS for families in use. For durability, neatness of appearance, and economy in fuel *they are unequalled*. Put up and warranted by the manufacturers.

JANES, BEEBE & CO., No. 356 Broadway.

☞ **A Great Chemical Discovery.**—JULES HAUEL'S Eau Athenienne, or Hair Renovator, is a never-failing preserver, restorer and beautifier of the Hair. With no deleterious qualities, it is a preventive to the decay of the Hair, renders it soft, glossy, and of the original color, when it has become gray. This invaluable preparation will produce a new growth of Hair, in place of that destroyed by age or sickness. Sold by all Druggists, and at the Laboratory of JULES HAUEL & CO., Philadelphia. At wholesale in New-York by CARY, HOWARD & SANGER, Chambers-st., and at retail by FRED. V. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway.

☞ **$500 will be paid if Dr. Tobias' Venetian** Liniment does not cure Dysentery and Croup quicker than any other known remedy. This celebrated medicine has been used successfully during twelve years. Call at the Depot and see the certificates; $1,000 will be paid if ever a false certificate has been used by Dr. TOBIAS. Chronic Rheumatism has been cured by it when everything else has failed. Depot No. 56 Cortlandt-st. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all the Druggists. Country merchants supplied on liberal terms.

☞ **Clothing at Wholesale.**—The attention of country buyers is invited to our prices for Men's and Boys' Fall and Winter Clothing. The stock in our wholesale department is now complete. We have aimed at variety, and our assortments, which represent all the styles which will be worn during the coming season, are the most extensive we have ever offered.

ROGERS & RAYMOND,
Corner of Fulton and Nassau sts.

MARRIED.

TIER—PHILLIPS.—At Brooklyn, on Monday, Sept. 13, by the Rev. Mr. Lewis, of the Church of the Holy Trinity, REV. P. TIER to MATILDA J. PHILLIPS, eldest daughter of Henry Phillips, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

KRAEMER—GREEN.—At Hoboken, on Saturday, Sept. 18, at the R. C. Church, by the Rev. Anthony Cauvin, Mr. CHARLES W. KRAEMER, of this City, to Miss ISABELLA GREEN, daughter of Arthur Green, Esq., of New-Jersey.

DIED.

NORRIS.—In this City, on Saturday, Sept. 18, SAMUEL, only son of Alexander and Margaret I. Norris, aged 4 months and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 311 West 19th-st., this (Monday) morning, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

SOLOMON.—In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 19, after a brief illness, Mr. JOHN SOLOMON, aged 19 years.

His funeral will take place on Tuesday, 21st inst., at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 4 Rose-st.

KANE.—In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 19, Rev. W. P. Kane, son of Wm. and Elizabeth Kane, late of Albany, in the 6th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and of his late grandfather, Andrew Kane, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the house of his grandmother, Mrs. W. W. Pierce, No. 12 North Moore-st., on Tuesday, the 21st inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

RICHMOND.—In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 19, the Rev. WM. RICHMOND, Rector of St. Michael's Church, New-York, in the 61st year of his age.

The clergy generally, the relatives and friends of the family, and the parishioners of St. Michael's Church, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the Church, in Bloomingdale, on Tuesday, the 21st, at 4 o'clock P. M.

LAMBERT.—In this City, on Saturday, Sept. 18, MARY AGNES, daughter of James S. and Ellen Lambert, aged 4 years and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 468 4th-av., this day, (Monday,) at 1 o'clock P. M.

CARVILLE.—In this City, on Saturday, Sept. 18, DE WITT CLINTON, youngest son of J. M. and Catherine S. Carville, aged 16 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, this day, (Monday,) at 3 P. M., without further notice, from the residence of William Perkins, 55th-st., near East River.

MCLEAD.—In this City, on Saturday, Sept. 18, CATHERINE WALL, daughter of Charles K. and Martha M. McLead, in the 8th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, from the residence of her parents, No. 1 Bank-st., on Tuesday, Sept. 21, at 2 o'clock. Kane, infant daughter of Dr. John and Mary C. Mackie, aged 10 months and 8 days.

☞ Her remains were interred in Calvary Cemetery on Saturday afternoon.

FORRESTER.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, Sept. 19, at 9 o'clock, of consumption, CATHERINE, wife of J. A. Forrester.

Funeral services will be held at the house of her sister, Pacific-st., between Portland and Carlton ave., on Tuesday, Sept. 21, at 3 o'clock A. M. Immediately after services, her remains will be conveyed to Hackensack, N. J.

LEONARD.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Sept. 19, of consumption, at the residence of her son-in-law, John M. Atwater, ANN B., wife of Benjamin Leonard, aged 69 years, 9 months and 11 days.

The friends of the family, also of her son-in-law, Darius Benham, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from her late residence, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Massachusetts for interment.

BANGS.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Sept. 18, MARTHA BANGS, relict of the late Lemuel

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY TWO VERY RESPECTABLE [illegible] as nurses and chambermaids; can cut and fit children's clothing, or would take charge of a middle-aged lady as lady's maid and waitress, or as chambermaid; can do plain sewing, or would assist with the care of children. Unquestionable City reference as to character and competency. Call at Steward D. Hall, No. 218 1st-av., 3d floor, from 10th st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as seamstress in a private family; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and is a good operator on Wheeler and Wilson's machine; has good references. Also, a situation as good cook; is a good baker, and can make Olio pies; country; has good references from her last place. Call at or address No. 10 Antony-st., Fourth Door, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS INFANT'S NURSE by a much experienced lady, who can take the entire charge from the birth; would bring it up by hand if required; has no objection to traveling with a family; is an excellent nurse; free in the habit of so doing; is a Protestant. To have a permanent home but first-class families need apply. The best of City references. Call at No. 229 6th-av., near 21st st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS FIRST-CLASS COOK, [illegible] cook and to wash and iron, as waiter and [illegible], as fine laundress and chambermaid, as [illegible] and chambermaid, as nurse and chambermaid, as [illegible], as dressmaker and seamstress, [illegible] work, by very competent girls. Call at E. CAROLINE, No. 69 6th-av., near the Savings [illegible].

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A WOMAN OF [illegible] as cook, wash and iron; is a good cook, can make good bread and biscuit, cooks all kinds of meats and vegetables, is a first-rate scourer and [illegible]; has been used to cooking in private families; [illegible] good reference given, and wants a steady home. Can be seen for two days at No. [illegible] 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A SITUATION as cook, or to do the cooking and washing and ironing, or regular cook in a first class boarding-house; wages $6. Also, her neice as chamber-maid and waiter; was plain neat sewing work for the country; is kind to children; wages $4 to $5. Call at No. [illegible] 2d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A WOMAN OF [illegible] as nurse and first-class seamstress, or chambermaid; fully competent to take entire charge of an infant; six years' reference to one family. Any lady in want of a reliable and competent nurse, in whom confidence may be placed, apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as neat and pastry cook; will be found competent, efficient, neat, economical and willing to do her duties. Hotel, restaurant or first-class boarding-house preferred. Apply to Mr. MORGAN, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as cook; is a first-rate baker; understands all kinds of pastry and desserts; is a first-rate cook, and, if required, has no objection to do part of the washing. The best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. [illegible] 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as first-rate cook; understands making bread, pastry, pastry, and all kinds of meats and soups; is an excellent washer and ironer, is neat and tidy in her kitchen, and will give the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. [illegible] West 21st-st., corner of 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as nurse and seamstress; is competent of taking the entire charge of young children; would have no objection to travel with a respectable family; has the best of City references. Call at, or address, No. 105 East [illegible], between Lexington and 3d avs., back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid and waiter, or waiting alone, in a private family; understands her business perfectly; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 238 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS THOROUGH COOK and laundress, for a first-class servant; is a most superior washer and ironer and good cook; not fond of changing; and will give the very best of Brooklyn references for neatness, experience and good disposition. Apply at MANNING'S Agency, 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SCOTCH young women, one as chambermaid and waitress; one as nurse and seamstress. Also, by other Protestant young women, one as laundress, or chambermaid and [illegible], one as cook, washer and ironer. Apply at No. [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SMART AND [illegible] as a first-rate baker; will [illegible] in the country. Call at No. [illegible] 22d-st., for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A WOMAN OF [illegible] as nurse and first-class seamstress, or chambermaid; fully competent to take entire charge of an infant; six years' reference to one family. Any lady in want of a reliable and competent nurse, in whom confidence may be placed, apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as neat and pastry cook; will be found competent, efficient, neat, economical and willing to do her duties. Hotel, restaurant of first-class boarding-house preferred. Apply to Mr. MORGAN, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as cook; is a first-rate baker; understands all kinds of pastry and desserts; is a first-rate cook, and, if required, has no objection to do part of the washing. The best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. [illegible] 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as first-rate cook; understands making bread, pastry, pastry, and all kinds of meats and soups; is an excellent washer and ironer, is neat and tidy in her kitchen, and will give the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. [illegible] West 21st-st., corner of 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as nurse and seamstress; is competent of taking the entire charge of young children; would have no objection to travel with a respectable family; has the best of City reference. Call at, or address, No. 105 East [illegible], between Lexington and 3d avs., back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid and waiter, or waiting alone, in a private family; understands her business perfectly; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 238 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS THOROUGH COOK and laundress, for a first-class servant; is a most superior washer and ironer and good cook; not fond of changing; and will give the very best of Brooklyn references for neatness, experience and good disposition. Apply at MANNING'S Agency, 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SCOTCH young women, one as chambermaid and waitress; one as nurse and seamstress. Also, by other Protestant young women, one as laundress, or chambermaid and [illegible], one as cook, washer and ironer. Apply at No. [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as general housework; has the best of references; is a good chambermaid and waitress; is well recommended. Apply at No. 368 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY SMART young woman as cook; would also wash and iron. Apply at the dry-goods store No. 119 3d-av., near 17th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GIRLS WHO can give good City reference, to do general housework in private families. Apply in basement No. 142 Lower Gold, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid and fine washer, or as waitress. Best of City reference. Can be seen at 196 East 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN an infant to wet-nurse. Apply to ROSS, No. 310 Degraw-st., Brooklyn. References given and expected.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, to do housework in a gentleman's family, not exceeding four or five grown persons; or chamber work, fine washing, ironing, &c. Wages not so much an object as a comfortable home. Call this day from 10 to 12 o'clock at No. 22 East 20th-st., at the basement door.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS AN ASSISTANT to the book-keeper in the office of an importing jobbing house; must write a good hand, and be accurate with figures. Address, with references, Box No. 2,095 Post-Office.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

SERVANTS.—GOOD DOMESTICS, WHOSE CHARACTERS and intelligence have been thoroughly investigated; also a number of German and French girls, can be obtained at the rooms of the Employment Society, Nos. [illegible] Bible House, 5th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. A lady speaking the German and French languages, in attendance.

FAMILIES AND HOTELS IN WANT OF [illegible] can always find a good [illegible] at MORRIS COOKE'S, No. 414 Broadway; also, coachmen, [illegible], and laborers, at this or the Branch Office, No. 128 Liberty-st. Terms moderate.

FARMERS WANTING GOOD SERVANTS, [illegible] City or country, can obtain excellent Help daily at the Home Institution and Home, No. 138 11th-st., [illegible] place has an abundance of civil, capable servants. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

AT THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT [illegible] domestics, No. 8 4th-av., there are [illegible] well recommended servants of all grades.

JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

SPORTING.

FASHION COURSE, LONG ISLAND.—[illegible] Fashion Course will commence on [illegible], Sept. 24, 1856, and continue three days, viz.: Friday, Sept. 26; Wednesday, Sept. 24, and Friday, Oct. 3. FIRST DAY—Friday, Sept. 26, at 2 o'clock [illegible] all ages; 4-mile heats; $200 subscription; $100 [illegible] added by the Proprietor, if the race is closed with 8 nominations. Second Race—Sweepstakes, for 3-year-olds; mile heats; $100 subscription; $100 added, if closed, with 4 nominations. Third Race—Sweepstakes, for 2-year-olds; dash of a mile; $100 subscription; $100 added, if closed, with 6 nominations. SECOND DAY—Wednesday, Sept. 24—The Fashion Handicap Purse; $300 added by the Proprietor; 2-mile heats; $300 subscription; $100 added, if closed with 16 nominations. Second Race—Sweepstakes, for 3-year-olds; 2-mile heats; $300 subscription; $100 added by the Proprietor; closed, with [illegible]. THIRD DAY—Oct. 1—Purse $1,000; 4-mile heats; purse [illegible]; 3-mile heats. All races to which money is added will be postponed in case of bad weather, if the Proprietor thinks proper. The Fashion Plate can be seen on exhibition in the window of Messrs. Ball, Black & Co., corner of Broadway and Murray-st. The first race each day will take place at 1 o'clock P. M., punctually. Badges admitting gentlemen with ladies on the Ladies' Stand, will not be sold at the track, and can only be procured through the members of the New-York Club in the City.

O. P. HARE.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A [illegible] experienced man in all the departments of horticulture, as arboriculture, hot-house, vine, flower and vegetable culture, the management of grapery under glass and cold grape, flowers, fruits and vegetables, all after the most scientific and closest observance. No person need apply to whom not one of honesty, principle and dignity. Address M. O. N., Box No. 202 Times Office, for three days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE MAN, A situation as coachman and groom. He thoroughly understands his business; is acquainted with the treatment of horses under all diseases; has long experience in his business; will give perfect satisfaction to his employers; has the best of City references, and is willing and able to work; no objection to the country. Any person in want of such a person may address, by note, J. H. D., Box No. 170 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A steady, sober man; is a good careful driver; perfectly understands the care and management of horses, and has no objection to take charge of a small garden; can give satisfactory reference from his last employer for two years baker. Address J. M. Box No. 196, Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR waiter, by a respectable Protestant young man, lately arrived from Europe, who can produce the best testimonials from gentlemen he has lived with; has no objections to City or country. Apply at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., between 13th and 14th sts. Free to employers.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SALESMAN IN A wholesale house, by a young man 23 years old, who has been in business five years in this City and can influence considerable trade. No objection going South or West. Salary expected, $1,000. Address SALESMAN, Box No. 151 Times Office.

WANTED—A FORTUNE SITUATION, BY A young man, who can be highly recommended for honesty, sobriety and industry; is quick and correct at figures and can make himself generally useful; can drive a horse and cart. Address J. D., Box No. 142 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN, who is a good plain gardener, and understands the care of horses; can be called in the capacity of coachman, if required; is a skillful driver, and is willing to make himself generally useful, and can produce good reference. Address D. E., Box No. 202 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman; understands the management and the care of horses; is a careful driver, and is sober, honest and obliging. Has the best of City reference. No objection to City or country. Address P. M., Box No. 220 Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A respectable young man; understands the management and the care of horses; is a careful driver, and is sober, honest and obliging. The best of City reference; no objection to city or country. Address P. M., Box No. 120 Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A respectable married man with no family; understands the management and the care of horses; is a careful driver; is sober, honest and obliging. The best of City reference; no objection to the country. Address J. D., Box 127 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A man who has got good knowledge of his business and has got good City reference. Any commands for J. P., by calling or addressing a line to No. 627 Broadway, at Mr. Gragen's Bookstore, between 13th and 13th sts., will be attended to for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN of respectability and capability as porter in a store or shipping office, or would be willing to drive or assist round a gentleman's place in the town or country. Could be seen until suited at No. 351 Elizabeth-st., between Bleecker and Houston.

WANTED—BY A STEADY AND OBLIGING PROtestant young man, a situation; he is a good coachman and groom; understands the care and management of horses well, and is a careful driver; is also a good vegetable gardener and farmer; is willing to work and make himself useful. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO IS NOT AFRAID of work desires a situation as Custom-House or shipping clerk in some respectable house. Can give good reference. Salary not so much an object as employment. Address M. E. E., Box No. 206 Times Office.

WANTED—THE ADVERTISER WANTS A SITUation as assistant book-keeper or entry clerk; writes a good hand, and is quick and correct at figures. Unexceptionable reference given. Address I. HORNER & CO., No. 26 Cliff-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN [illegible] in a respectable family, by a young man who perfectly understands the business, and can give the best of City reference from his last place; no objections to the country. Address J. D., Box No. 142 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COACHMAN, who is a single man, and has had much experience with horses, and is an excellent groom; can give the strongest references from his former employer. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 849 Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a young man who understands the management and care of horses; is a careful driver, sober, honest and obliging; good City reference; the country preferred. Address J. M., Box No. 151 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable Protestant man, lately married; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; satisfactory City reference can be given. Call or address No. 15 Beaver-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUATION as light porter, or to take care of horses; writes a fair hand, and is quick in figures; can give good reference; no objection to go in the country. Address R. S., No. 60 North 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COACHMAN, who is a single man and has had much experience with horses, and is an excellent groom; can give the strongest references from his former employer. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 849 Post-Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION, as coachman; good references can be obtained; City or Westchester County preferred. Address No. 11 6th-st., in the rear, few doors from Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A Protestant young man; thoroughly understands his business; good reference. Address G. R., Box No. 141 Times office.

TO HOTEL PROPRIETORS.—A YOUNG man who has been employed in the office of a first-class hotel in this City for the past four years, is desirous of obtaining a position in the same capacity, or in any similar position, where industry and attention to business is required. Address G. D., Box No. 130, Times Office. The best of reference given.

TO WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELERS.—Wanted, a situation, as clerk, assistant-book-keeper or jobbing jeweler, by an experienced young man, with best of City reference. Address H. RUDD, one week, Box No. 163 Times Office.

COURIER AND VALET.—A SWISS, OF EXperience, desires to engage with a family going to Europe. Can be highly recommended. Apply to L. T., No. 7 West 16th-st.

MUSICAL.

A YOUNG LADY HAVING A VOICE OF superior quality and tone, and whose engagement has expired, wishes to obtain a situation in a Church as Soprano Singer; she is well acquainted with the Episcopal service. She would also be willing to instruct a few pupils in music and singing at their residence or her own. Terms moderate. Satisfactory references given. Address Miss B., No. 242 West 43d-st.

MUSICAL.—A FRENCH LADY, A GOOD PIANist, experienced in teaching, can dispose of a few hours for lessons on the piano, or of vocal music. Address C. J., Box No. 301 New-York Post-Office.

AN ALTO, WHO HAS GIVEN PERFECT satisfaction in her last engagement, desires an engagement. Unexceptionable reference given. Address ALTO, Box No. 101 Times Office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 804 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded 38 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years,
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

FIRTH, POND & CO.—NO. 547 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.—PIANO-FORTES AND MELODEONS.—Parties will positively find it to their advantage to examine our piano-fortes before purchasing. As we have been manufacturers for 35 years, we can make superior instruments and will sell at lower prices than any of the agents. New pianos to let and the rent applied if purchased. Second-hand pianos from $25 to $100. New melodeons for $40. Our stock of sheet music and musical instruments is complete. Schools supplied. Music sent by mail.

PIANO-FORTES AT AN IMMENSE REDUCTION.—The subscribers, being about to retire from the business, will sell their stock, consisting of 6½, 6¾, and 7-octave rosewood pianos and melodeons for cash or approved paper. Dealers and others will find this a rare chance to get an excellent article very low. JOHN P. WAKE & CO., Manufacturers, No. 424 Broome-st., 2d floor, near Broadway.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S CELEBRATED Piano, with suspension bridge, at reduced prices. Elegantly carved and inlaid. New-York Pianos very low. Second-hand Pianos, as good as new, at decided bargains. Pianos to let, and rent applied if purchased. T. S. BERRY, No. 456 Broadway, corner Grand-st., marble building.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 491 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PIANOS from the celebrated makers, Haines Brothers. Second-hand pianos for $40, $60, $75. Pianos to let. These instruments are of superior tone and touch, finished in every style. A. E. THOMPSON, No. 420 Broadway.

SPLENDID CARVED, FOUR ROUND CORner, grand diagonal, 7-octave, rosewood piano, made by one of the best makers, and warranted; been used a few months, and cost $600. Will be sold at a great sacrifice for cash. Inquire at No. 141 9th-st.

HAZLETON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE Manufacturers, No. 309 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos at the lowest rates. Each Piano warranted to give satisfaction and guaranteed for three years.

A MOST EXCELLENT ROSEWOOD piano-forte, new and of exceedingly fine tone and touch, fully warranted, will be sold at a very great bargain. A second-hand piano taken in exchange, by ALBERT WEBER, Manufacturer, No. 135 West Broadway.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte Manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of Instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

INSTRUCTION.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
No. 11 West 38th-st., corner of 6th-av.,
has been conducted for the last twenty years with every advantage for the education of youth. The Rector is assisted by an able corps of an experienced teachers. Each scholar has a due share of individual attention. Pupils are received at all times, and thoroughly prepared for any class. The next term commences on the first Monday in October. A book-keeping class will commence about the middle of October.

Reference is made to the following gentlemen, whose sons are, or have been, under the Rector's instruction: The Revs. Drs. Ferris, Spencer, Hatfield, Alexander and Phillips; the Rev. Messrs. Imbrie, Sommers and H. M. Ranch; Ex-Mayor Westervelt and Havemeyer; Messrs. Wm. M. Evarts, Wm. A. Booth, Robert Carter, and many others whose names appear in the circular.

Parents who wish to secure for their sons sound instruction, thorough mental discipline, and correct moral training, are invited to visit the institution.

G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
No. 32 West 18th-street.

MRS. LEVERETT WILL REOPEN HER SCHOOL for the ensuing year, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. This school offers all the advantages of a thorough and systematic course of English education, combined with every facility for the study and practical acquisition of the French language. Special classes will be formed, under the direction of competent professors, for young ladies who desire to pursue English and French literature apart from the general course of study. A limited number of young ladies is received into the family, to whom all the privileges of a home are offered. Application may be made to Mrs. LEVERETT, personally or by letter, at the above address.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 29 West 38th-st., near 5th-av., is now open for the reception of pupils.

Circulars can be obtained at Ros. Lockwood & Son's, No. 411 Broadway, and at Stanford & Delleker's, No. 502 Broadway.

SING SING (N. Y.) FEMALE SEMINARY.

A first class institution. Pupils received at any time. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, the Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.

MISS HAINES' SCHOOL, No. 10 GRAMMERCY-PARK, East 20th-st., third door from 4th-av. Miss HAINES respectfully informs her friends and the public that, having been requested by a number of the parents of her pupils to abridge the annual session of her school, and in the hope of securing a punctual attendance of her scholars, she will defer its reopening until Monday, Sept. 20.

Those who have confided their daughter to her in past years, may be assured of her continued desire, and, she trusts, increased ability, to impart to her pupils a substantial, useful, accomplished and Christian education. The has the aid of teachers of acknowledged talent, and it will be their aim to contribute as much as possible to the personal happiness as well as moral and intellectual improvement of those committed to their care.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—No. 218 4th-st., (entrance No. 154 Macdougal-st.,) on Washington-square, will open its sixteenth academic year on Monday, Sept. 15. The Principals will be at the Institution on and after 24 of September.

The ROOMS and FURNITURE have been thoroughly renovated, and a STAGE is employed daily to convey SMALL BOYS as a distance TO and FROM the School.

Circulars may be obtained at the Broadway bookstores, BURNTON'S, No. 49 6th-av., and at the School.

Parents unacquainted with the Institution are referred to the following among its one hundred and fifty well-known PRESENT patrons:

The Rev. George Potts,	Joel B. Post, Esq.,
The Rev. Chas. Fletcher,	Mr. John H. Abeel,
The Hon. W. F. Havemeyer,	Mr. E. V. Haughwout,
The Hon. Henry E. Davies,	Mr. Louis E. Hargous,
The Hon. Wm. Tucker,	Mr. Fred. L. Talcott,
Joseph Wooster, M. D.,	Mr. Thos. J. Townsend,
Jas. C. Forester, M. D.,	Mr. Jerry Cowles,
A. N. Gunn, M. D.,	&c., &c.

GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., } Principals.
JAMES FANNING, A. M., }

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—(DAY and Boarding,) Nos. 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York. To be conducted on the same plan and to embrace the same thorough course as the Rutgers. Open Sept. 15. Pupils can enter their names on the 13th and 14th. Circulars obtained at RAYNOR'S, No. 76 Bowery, or of the Principal, at No. 63 Madison-av. A class will be formed, at the residence of the Principal, for the accommodation of a few small boys, whose sisters are connected with the Institute.

REV. DR. FERRIS, Rector.
C. M. FERRIS, A. M., Principal.

NIBLOE'S INSTITUTE, AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, [illegible] Monroe Co., N. Y. [illegible] opposed [illegible] mental [illegible] principles of kindness, [illegible] gardens, woods, mountains and rocks, [illegible] gymnasium, pure and cool air and water; render the Institute an eminently healthy and attractive place for the education of boys. For circulars, containing all necessary information and references, address

AUG. F. NITCHY.

MISS HAVENS WILL RESUME HER Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies at her residence, No. 54 9th-st., near 5th-av., on Wednesday, Sept. 15. Applications may be addressed to her by letter until Sept. 6, and after that personally. Her school circulars may also be obtained of E. Bement, Esq., No. 40 Exchange-place; of Messrs. Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway; of Mr. A. D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway; and of R. N. Havens, Esq., No. 17 Nassau-st.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—MR. AND MRS. WILLARD, PRINCIPALS.—The school year will commence on the second Wednesday of September. Terms $250 per year; for board, including washing, fuel, lights, &c., and tuition in English studies, with usual charges for music, modern languages, &c.; or $350 and no extras. For further information apply to the Principals, at Troy, N. Y.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL, (FORmerly Bernard & Redfield's French Institute,) Nos. 973 and 975 Broadway, Madison-square. The thirteenth academic year of this Institute will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 8.

Parents are respectfully invited to call, at any time, and view the accommodations for both boarding and day scholars. P. M. W. REDFIELD.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—PRIvate French and English Classical, Boarding and Day-school, with fine play-ground and gymnasium attached, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., near Madison-square. Mr. LOUIS BENSY takes charge of a limited number of select boys. Reopens Sept. 6.

CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—NO. 31 BIBLE house, Astor-place. The seventh year of this institution—a school for the complete instruction of boys in the art of study—will begin on Monday, Sept. 8. For admission, address Rev. N. E. Cornwall, No. 762 Broadway. Circulars at Appleton's, Randolph's and Crowen's.

$120 A YEAR—PAYS THE BOARD AND TUItion of a gentleman or lady at the Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. Experienced gentlemen instructors at the head of each of the nine departments. Term opens Sept. 17. The Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. 20 East 31st-st., JAMES WISE MASON. Term begins Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at Carter's bookstore, and after Sept. 1 at the school.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School will open on Monday, Sept. 8, at No. 809 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. Circulars may be had from Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway; C. S. Francis & Co., No. 554 Broadway, and T. J. Crowen, No. 699 Broadway.

BEECHER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Lafayette-av., third door east of Clinton-av., Brooklyn, will reopen Monday, Sept. 6. Number limited. Accommodations for four additional boarding pupils.

S. C. BEECHER.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 928 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., is designed to give the best culture to a limited number of youth. M. W. LYON and J. KARGE, Principals.

THE SCHOOL OF THE SUBSCRIBER, No. 809 Broadway, reopens on Monday, Sept. 13. A thorough education is imparted—Classical, French and English—under a discipline mild but decided. The highest references. R. B. WIGGINS, M. A.

MRS. OKILL WILL BE PREPARED TO receive her pupils on Wednesday, Sept. 15, and hopes for their prompt attendance. Any communications addressed to Mrs. O., at her residence, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton place, New-York, will receive immediate attention.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 60 West 33d-st.—JOHN GOSMAN, Principal. School reopens Monday, Sept. 13. References, the Rev. Drs. Alexander, Phillips and others. Circulars at the school-rooms.

GEORGE S. PARKER AND DR. F. BERGHET will open their united Classical, French and English School, with a Primary Department and Gymnasium, at No. 929 Broadway, on Sept. 13. Circulars may be had at Lockwood's bookstore, or Crowen's.

MR. E. P. JENKS' SELECT CLASSICAL and Mathematical School, No. 866 Broadway, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 15. A junior department is connected with the school. For circulars apply at the school-room.

J. H. PATTON'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH School, No. 24 West 22d-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 15. Circulars can be obtained at the rooms, or at No. 11 West 38th-st.

MYSTIC HALL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Horseback riding and salt-water bathing. Application for admission, or catalogue, to be addressed to the Principal, Mrs. T. P. SMITH, Boston, Mass.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 19 4th-av., opposite Cooper Institute—is now open for the reception of pupils. Book-keeping classes will commence on Sept. 15. ISAAC G. HUBBS, Principal.

RAVENSWOOD FEMALE SEMINARY, L. I.—A thorough and accomplished education is conferred, under purely home influences. Circulars at WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS, No. 383 Broadway.

MRS. MACAULEY WILL REOPEN HER School No. 49 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., on Wednesday, Sept. 10. A punctual attendance is particularly desired.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE.—THIS SCHOOL FOR boys, at Flushing, L. I., has been long established. The next session will begin Sept. 7. For circulars, &c., apply to E. A. FAIRCHILD, Principal.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.—The Misses FALLAGHE will reopen their establishment on Monday, Sept. 13, at their new residence, Fitzroy-place, No. 183 West 29th-st.

MADISON ACADEMY.—MADISON-AVENUE, corner of 29th-st.—Will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 15. The Rev. S. B. DAVIS, A. M., and F. A. GARDNER, A. M., Principals. Residence No. 389 4th-av.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 25 Gramercy-park, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, at which time a punctual attendance is earnestly requested.

THE MISSES DANFORTH WILL REOPEN their Boarding and Day School on Sept. 15, at No. 356 5th-av., between 30th and 31st sts. Circulars at their residence.

MRS. A. THIBAULT'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies will reopen, at No. 15 Washington-place, on Wednesday, Sept. 10.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., (entrance No. 154 Macdougal-st.,) on Washington-square, will open its sixteenth academic year on Monday, Sept. 13. The Principals will be at the Institution on and after 24 of September.

This is a Private Day School, furnishing the pupil with a solid and finished education, and combining the advantages of the City Schools as well as those collegiate institutions, which, during the past fifteen years, have completed their academic courses. The location is unsurpassed. The Principals, who devote themselves to supervision and instruction, have selected and arranged the building expressly for the institution. They employ her accomplished professors and teachers.

The rooms and furniture have been thoroughly renovated, and a stage is employed daily to convey small boys at a distance to and from the school.

Students preparing for the Sophomore Class of College have just commenced the Freshmen Course. Classes in Surveying and higher Mathematics generally, are in process of formation. Those in French, German, Spanish, Book-keeping, Commercial Arithmetic, Penmanship, Drawing and Painting are already arranged.

One of the Principals takes special charge of the younger scholars, who are received under superior advantages at several years of age. An efficient method for acquiring a correct use of English and of eradicating all errors in spelling is in successful operation.

The building is well ventilated throughout, and pupils of all the departments enjoy at the recesses, cheerful open-air exercise in the retired playground of Washington-square.

Parents are particularly invited to visit this unique establishment during its daily sessions, and witness the character and mode of the instruction imparted. Circulars procured at the Institute and at the Broadway bookstores contain full particulars. Acquaintances of its present patrons are referred to them for reliable information.

Rev. George Potts, D. D.,	Mr. John E. Hilyer,
Rev. Chas. Fletcher,	Mr. Frank Holding,
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A. N. Gunn, M. D.,	Mr. Esther Johnson,
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Mr. E. V. Haughwout,	Mr. Edwin Wayte,
Mr. Albert Havemeyer,	Mr. Homer White,
Mr. Dewitt C. Hayes,	Mr. Charles A. Whitney,

TO LET.

[illegible], LOFTS AND [illegible]

[illegible] NO. 161 BROADWAY.—ALSO, [illegible] Broadway, between 26th and [illegible] Apply on the premises.

[illegible] FOUR-STORY HOUSE, NO. [illegible] Also, the large double house No. 45 Grove-st., [illegible] Also, the large double house; also, [illegible] No. 204 Broadway. Rent moderate. [illegible] BLOOMER, No. 204 Broadway.

[illegible] THE THREE SPACIOUS ROOMS ON [illegible] Chickering's New Piano-fortes [illegible] H. CHICKERING, New Piano-forte Ware-Room, Astor-place, 6th-st. and Broadway.

[illegible] FURNISHED ROOMS, TO GENTLEMEN [illegible] without board. Apply at No. 143 East [illegible]

[illegible] TO LET—AT VERY LOW [illegible] Fourth Ward, foot of East 26th and [illegible] fitted up with every convenience [illegible] steam power. Apply to AUG. [illegible] on the premises.

[illegible] AND LOTS FOR SALE.

[illegible] A RESIDENCE FOR SALE [illegible] No. 9 West 27th-st., between [illegible] Square, brown stone [illegible] Furniture for sale if desired. Inquire [illegible] on the premises.

[illegible] THE HOTEL AND LOTS, CORNER [illegible] Village lots on the Kingsbridge [illegible] Road, covered with forest [illegible] residence with 3 lots of land, corner [illegible] ave., Brooklyn; house modern [illegible] with 50 feet of the Fulton av. [illegible] office of Porter's Spirit of the Times, No. [illegible] Broadway.

[illegible] OR LEASE—THE LOTS ON THE [illegible] corner of Broadway and 24th-st. Cellars [illegible] to business land. Well adapted for [illegible] Inquire at the office of Porter's Spirit of the Times, No. [illegible]

[illegible] SALE—LESS THAN COST, AND A SMALL [illegible] down, one of the brown-stone houses [illegible] of 8th-st., second house west of 8th-av., [illegible] Inquire at the new [illegible] door.

[illegible] SALE—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY [illegible] front house on 30th-st., between 4th and [illegible]. It is strictly first-class. Replete with every [illegible] the latest improvements, on Murray Hill [illegible] premises, of GEO. J. HAMILTON.

[illegible] OR TO LET—A BRICK BUILDING, [illegible] Docks, Brooklyn; 100 feet square, [illegible] high, with a first-class steam-engine of 60 [illegible] Apply to E. D. KELLOGG, No. 80 Beaver-st.

[illegible]ES & ROOMS WANTED.

[illegible]—UNFURNISHED ROOMS, EITHER ON [illegible] floor of a house with modern im[illegible], for a small, genteel family, not below 14th-st., between Lexington and 7th ave. Rent not an [illegible] if suited. Address, by mail, Box 1,359, Post-Office.

[illegible]UNTRY RESIDENCES.

[illegible] HOUSE TO LET.—THAT [illegible] house, with all the conveniences, [illegible] corner of Anthon-st., Park, and North [illegible] (Spuyten Duyvil) walk from the Hudson River [illegible], 1858-9, and three-quarters of an hour [illegible] by railroad. [illegible] contains 11 rooms, dressing-rooms, large [illegible], &c.; terrace, (warming the [illegible]) hot and cold water, every convenience of a [illegible] house; [illegible] with the best [illegible] China, glass, &c. Rent from Oct. 1 to May [illegible]. Apply to ROBT. A. HAGGERTY, No. 51 [illegible]

[illegible] IN STAMFORD, CONN., FOR SIX [illegible] the advertiser's residence, three [illegible] from depot, partially furnished or unfur[illegible] order, with gas and water in the [illegible], abundance of shade [illegible] trees, also stable, out-buildings, [illegible] FARR & CO., No. 45 Dey-st.

[illegible] SALE IN STAMFORD, CONN., (IN THE [illegible] on a principal street, near railroad station, [illegible] over four acres of choice land, beau[illegible] house, large barn, 71 rooms, occupied by [illegible] Terms easy. Apply to [illegible] BROWN, No. 131 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 [illegible]

[illegible] RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A [illegible] two-story house at Unionport, [illegible] Westchester-ave. The garden contains [illegible] fruit trees, &c., is within view of the Sound [illegible] from the City. For further particu[illegible] THOS. MACFARLAN & SON, No. 180 10th-st.

[illegible]—IN ASTORIA, FROM OCTOBER 1, A [illegible] as a Winter residence. It is within a [illegible] walk of the ferry, has 12 rooms, water, fur[illegible], and a stable attached. Terms moderate. [illegible] HENEDICT, No. 57 Gold-st.

[illegible] FARMS FOR SALE.

[illegible] OF FORTY ACRES ON LONG [illegible] Railroad; 10 miles from Fulton Ferry, half-mile [illegible], also trains daily each way; fine early soil, [illegible] healthy; 26 buildings, well fenced, [illegible] worth to remain 20 years, or to [illegible] STUART, No. 34 Wall-st.

[illegible] A FARM OF 24 ACRES IN ORANGE [illegible], the new and elegant residence, and commanding [illegible] four miles from depot, and close to stage [illegible] H. OLIVER, No. 81 Liberty-st.

[illegible]ARMS WANTED.

[illegible]—A SMALL PLACE WITHIN [illegible] Brooklyn, in exchange for the advertiser's [illegible] Brooklyn. The lot is 25x120. House [illegible]. Address R. W. M., Box No. 6, [illegible]

[illegible]RON AND HARDWARE.

[illegible] & W. W. CORNELL & CO., [illegible] PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS, [illegible] 141 Centre-st. [illegible] Water-st. [illegible] 24 Elm-st.

[illegible], having enlarged their Manufactory by [illegible] adjoining buildings on Elm-st., and also en[illegible] Foundry for the manufacture of castings, are [illegible] ready to offer every description of Iron [illegible] and on the most favorable terms. [illegible] furnished by them will be found the [illegible]

[illegible] FOR STORES, with Cornell's Patent Re[illegible]

[illegible] CEILINGS FLOORS and PARTITIONS, [illegible] PATENT CHILLED IRON BANK [illegible] BURGLAR PROOF SAFES. [illegible] PATENT LATH, for covering Flues, Cell[illegible] Partitions. [illegible] ENGLISH and FRENCH SOLID ROLLED [illegible] of various dimensions. [illegible] CORNICES and COLUMNS. [illegible] and GIRDERS. [illegible] with Cornell's Improve[illegible] Arches, Floors and Roofs. [illegible] SHUTTERS, SASH [illegible] for Dwellings, [illegible] STAIRS. [illegible] BRACKETS, [illegible] SAFES. [illegible] CASTINGS.

[illegible] ESTABLISHED 1828. [illegible] E. JACKSON & CO., [illegible] EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS, [illegible] 127 Elm-st. [illegible] Warehouse, 102 Pearl-st., and [illegible] 121 Elm-st. [illegible] New-York. [illegible] of all kinds for dwellings, [illegible] stores, offices, &c. [illegible] Shutters, [illegible] and Sinks. [illegible] for vaults, areas, skylights, &c. [illegible] and founders. [illegible] Sunday to our works, we are prepared [illegible] to [illegible] kitchen, and all kinds of castings [illegible] our work can be seen at the Times Build[illegible] Wilson G. Hunt's store, [illegible] Hunt's store, Cedar-place; [illegible] Orange-House at Buffalo, Oswego, [illegible] Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and [illegible] United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit [illegible] and United States Assay Office, New-York.

[illegible] MACHINE HORSE-SHOES, [illegible] Stage, Augusta, much superior to any [illegible] Depot at JOHN W. [illegible] No. 98 William-st.

[illegible] WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL [illegible] JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 [illegible]

[illegible] IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, [illegible] substitute for Scotch Pig. [illegible] W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

[illegible] INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, [illegible] QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

[illegible] CAST STEEL, SUPERIOR [illegible] better in market. Agents, [illegible] QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

[illegible] BONE SHOVELS & SPADES.—For [illegible] JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st.

AUCTION SALES.

T. B. Wyncoop, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF RICH AND COSTLY FURNITURE.
REGALIA ROSEWOOD PARLOR SUITES, with the entire furniture, embracing rich and valuable works of art contained in the dwelling of No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th ave., to be sold without reserve, THIS DAY (Monday) at 10½ o'clock precisely.
W. E. WESCOTT, & CO., Auctioneers, will sell as above, by catalogue, over four hundred lots of superb rosewood furniture, embracing everything to be found in a fashionable and elegant furnished residence. The whole will be sold positive and without reserve, consisting in
PARLORS,
of three elegant rosewood parlor suites, covered in rich silk brocade with slip covers, superb 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, 3 elegant pier and mantel mirrors, large size and richly framed, silk and lace curtains, Turkish arm chairs, rosewood centre, pier and sofa tables, 3 elegant rosewood stageres, with mirror doors, rich tapestry and Wilton carpets, marble statuary, splendid mantel-pieces, with a beautiful collection of parlor ornaments, superb oil-paintings, including a magnificent Madonna, English chandeliers, consoles in Buhl work, lady's secretary, music cabinets, &c.
CHAMBERS AND DINING-ROOM.—Rosewood Bureaus, washstands, commodes, carved bedsteads, wardrobes, with mirror doors, all to match; about thirty large hair mattresses, beds, English blankets, suites in velvet, Ricker's clocks, oval mirrors, rich China toilet sets, enameled furniture, shades, rich silver-ware, extension dining-tables, French china of every description, ruby and crystal cut glass, ivory and pearl cutlery, with oak dining-room furniture of every description; also, a large quantity of superior mahogany and rosewood furniture, oil-cloths, carpets, gas fixtures, &c., not mentioned, making a large and really attractive sale, which will commence, without regard to weather, at 10½ o'clock precisely. Parties can have their furniture stored or shipped by reliable persons.

RICHARD KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.
HARDWARE AT AUCTION.
RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO.
Will sell, on TUESDAY, Sept. 21, at their salesroom, No. 158 Broadway,
800 packages and lots of heavy and shelf goods, in lots to suit the Southern and Western jobbing trade.
150 sample cards of pocket knives, razors, shears, scissors, table knives, &c.
Also,
an invoice of German toys and fancy goods.
Catalogues and samples early on morning of sale.

T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE, THIS DAY, OF MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PARLOR, DINING AND BEDROOM FURNITURE, FRENCH PLATE PIER MIRRORS, PIANO-FORTE, FINE OIL-PAINTINGS, &c., &c.—T. GOULDSMITH will sell, on MONDAY MORNING, Sept. 20, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence of John P. Coppinger, Esq., No. 57 38th-st., between 5th and 6th ave., all the furniture in the house, consisting in part of one rosewood piano-forte, fine tone, rosewood parlor suites in satin brocade; rosewood and oak marble-top etageres and sideboards, rosewood centre, sofa, side and loo tables; splendid French pier mirrors, lace curtains, French, China, parian, bisque and bronze figures; fine tapestry, velvet and Brussels carpets; splendid collection of oil-paintings—Bruegel's great picture, the temptation of St. Anthony, from the Dusseldorf Gallery, and in Europe from the pencils of Titian, Murray, Bruegell, Cooper, Paul Potter, Anson Dickerson, Lanier, Eglis, Coates, and others of ancient and modern celebrity. The above is worthy the attention of connoisseurs, &c. Also, fine bronze and ormolu chandeliers, brackets, &c.; lounges and easy chairs, Damask and moquet; library, secretary and bookcases, marble statuary and Parian goods, viz: Greek Slave, Venus, Bathers, and others too numerous to mention. The dining-room is replete with extension dining-tables, chairs, sideboard, sofas, &c.; also, silver-plated cut-glass, China and Parian ware; French and China dinner set, richly decorated, 100 pieces. Also, the bedroom furniture, of rosewood bedsteads, dressing-bureaus, washstands, commodes, dressing-tables, Brussels carpets, spring and hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, beds and bedding. Also, the kitchen, with which the sale will commence.
The Broadway stages and cars will convey parties within a few doors of the house.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—A. M. CRISTALAR will sell on THIS DAY, Sept. 16, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 33 Allen-st., a large and well-selected stock of mahogany veneers, balusters, &c., as follows:
33,531 feet of walnut.
18,328 feet of white wood.
11,656 feet ash.
1,856 feet mahogany plank.
1,050 feet maple.
60 dozen walnut banisters and tops.
2,350 feet walnut veneers.
963 feet mahogany veneers.
544 feet oak and mahogany crochet veneers.
911 feet clear pine.
8,000 feet two-inch box pine.
Large lot of newel posts, balusters, &c., &c.
The trade are particularly invited to attend the above sale, as every lot will positively be sold to the highest bidder, in order to close the entire business. By order of ALEXANDER EDGAR, Assignee. Catalogue on morning of sale.
The above sale is postponed until MONDAY, 20th inst., on account of the weather, and will positively be sold, rain or shine.

J. VAN SICKLES, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF SUPERIOR ROSEWOOD, oak and mahogany furniture, Brussels and ingrain carpets, mantel and pier mirrors, rosewood centre-tables richly carved, oil-paintings, Parian statuary, bisque and Parian ornaments, solid oak extension table, rosewood bookcase, lined with satinwood; superior parlor suites, 7 pieces each; solid rosewood frames covered in rich satin brocade. J. VAN SICKLES will sell, THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, all the superior furniture contained in the private residence No. 145 West 24th-st., between 7th and 8th sts., and the house is most magnificently furnished with everything requisite for a first-class house: the parlors are furnished with Brussels carpets, two elegantly carved suites of parlor furniture covered in French satin; mantel and pier mirrors, with French plates; reception and easy chairs; one parlor grand piano-forte, 7-octave; music cabinets, stool and cover; splendid ornaments, oil-paintings. The chambers have Brussels and ingrain carpets, bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, mahogany spring-seat chairs, rockers, sofas and sofa-beds, mattresses; also, one superior suite of rosewood chamber furniture, cost $180; large bureau, washstand, all serpentine, fully marbled, large bedstead, all made en suite and beautifully carved and finished; silver plate, cutlery, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Sept. 21, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a general and elegant assortment of household furniture, being the property of a gentleman declining housekeeping, consisting of velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets; one elegant carved rosewood suite, in tri-colored satin brocatel, 9 pieces, made to order by Belter, at a cost of $700; elegant console stagere, centre and card tables to match, superb rosewood extension table, made by Belter to order, and cost $180; also, two rosewood suites in crimson satin brocatel, made by one of our first City makers; rosewood bedroom suites, mahogany do., hair mattresses, feather beds, gas fixtures, elegant green silk curtains lined with white, large oak bookcase, rosewood cheval glass, oval mirrors, toilet and dining-room crockery, mahogany sofas, tête-a-têtes, arm-chairs, rocking and parlor chairs in hair-cloth, mahogany wardrobe, Sheffield plated-ware, oak and rosewood buffet, oak chairs, and a general assortment of kitchen furniture.
Also, at 12 o'clock,
Five rosewood 7-octave pianos, by Barmore and other celebrated makers.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.
RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO. WILL sell, on FRIDAY, Sept. 21, at 10 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 158 Broadway,
(By order of A. C. Sperry, Trustee of the Estate of Wales French,)
50 dozen Cotton Hooks.
92 dozen Spoke Trimmers.
1475 Hall's Fire Cracker Pistols.
Terms cash.

J. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE—ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—J. E. VAN ANTWERP will sell, on TUESDAY, Sept. 21, at 10 o'clock, at No. 468 Canal-st., corner of Hudson-st., the entire stock of Stoves, Tin and Japanned Ware, Coal Hods, &c. A complete set of Tinman's Tools. Also, Store and Gas Fixtures. Terms cash.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—CROCKERY, GLASS, CHINA, ROCK, YELLOW, C. C. EDGED AND DIPT WARE.—J. S. H. BARTLETT will sell TUESDAY, Sept. 21, at 10 o'clock, No. 281 Pearl-st., by Bartlett & Cowen, a large stock of choice goods, in lots to suit City and country dealers. Come and examine.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 4 BROAD-ST.—Regular auction sales at the Merchants' Exchange every MONDAY and THURSDAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO 36 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DOORS, SASHES AND BLINDS,
Made in the best manner, of the very best material, and on short notice, by
CHARLES WHITLOCK,
No. 144 Grand-st.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 1 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

TARGET EXCURSIONISTS' CAKE BASKETS, tea-sets, &c.; sterling silver-ware, real albata plate-ware, spoons, forks, &c.; gold watches, diamonds, fine jewelry, &c.
Gold Watches from $20 to $250.
We import a watch (price $150) which we think will keep better time than any other watch in this market. A written guarantee given with our watches.
SQUIRE & LARDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.

A NEW PORTABLE GAS-LIGHT MAY be seen in room No. 312 New Times building, No. 41 Park-row, which is superior in illuminating powers, simplicity of construction and management, to anything heretofore known. Every one can now have in his own house the luxury of their own coal gas in furnished or empty houses. This light may also be seen at the Howard House, corner Chambers-st. and West Broadway.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE.—By the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers; about 23 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraph Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuper and Company, of London. For particulars inquire of R. W. LOWBER, Secretary, No. 51 Wall-st.

CAMPHENE, FLUID AND COAL OIL Lamps and Girandoles; French and English Stone China, dinner, tea and toilet ware; table cutlery, spoons, casters, China vases and fancy goods, at extremely low prices; also glassware in variety, at C. A. BALDWIN'S, No. 65 Bowery, corner Canal-st.

SAFES FOR SALE.—TWO OF LILLIE'S PATENT chilled iron, Burglar and Fire-proof Safes, will be sold cheap. Apply to
SMITH, HEGEMAN & CO.,
No. 70 Broad-st.,
Corner of Beaver-st.

$4.50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF sewed Boots now ready at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st. Also, those $3 50 double-sole Peg Boots, warranted to give satisfaction.

FINANCIAL.

AUGUSTUS BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 67 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO.,
BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN BULLION AND SPECIE,
No. 46 Wall-st., (Phœnix Bank Building.)

COLLECTIONS—ON ALL PARTS OF THE United States and Canada, made by
HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO.,
No. 46 Wall-st., Phœnix Bank Building.

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AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 8 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
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No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of
France, Great Britain, Ireland, Holland, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, Italy, Germany, Russia, Sweden.
ALSO, ON
Athens, Beyrout, Constantinople, Jerusalem, Alexandria, Cairo, &c.
BILLS ON PARIS, and STERLING BILLS, at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

TO IMPORTERS.
H. S. LANSING & CO., European Bankers, Commission Merchants, and proprietors of the
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN EXPRESS,
Nos. 72 and 98 Broadway, New-York,
Forward goods from London, Liverpool, Paris and Havre with the utmost dispatch, and at the lowest rates of freight which can be obtained, either by steamer or packet. Parcels of all kinds sent by their express to or from any part of Europe or the United States, Canadas or the West Indies, at the most reasonable rates. Sight and time bills on London or Paris.
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Grant mercantile credits for use in India, China, &c., on
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DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
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ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c.

SWEENY, RITTENHOUSE, FANT & CO.,
BANKERS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS here, or in Virginia. Returns made on day of maturity at current rates. Refer to
Metropolitan Bank, New-York.
Van Vleck, Read & Drexel, New-York.

PHENIX BANK, New-York, Sept. 1, 1858.
BALANCES AND DIVIDENDS REMAINING unclaimed for two years next preceding 1st of September, 1858.
BALANCES.

Accessory Transit Co. (div.) March 5, 1855. N. Y.	$270 00
American Oil Co., March 5, 1855, N. Y.	23 40
Bradly, E., July 26, 1855, unknown	64
Blatchford, M. A., June 11, 1855, unknown	9 38
Brinsmade, S. L., June 9, 1855, unknown	38
Brown, Robert C., Feb. 33, 1854, unknown	67
Schwarz, A., March 27, 1854, N. Y.	67
Wilbor, J. B., Jr., Dec. 8, 1854, unknown	6 36

DIVIDENDS.

Barclay, Geo., Trustee, July 1, 1856, 55 shares	$44 00
Beard, A. E., July 1, 1856, 100 shares	80 00
Griffen, Solomon, July 1, 1856, 50 shares	40 00
Hernann, Marcus, in trust, July 1, '56, 7 shares	5 60

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Peter M. Bryson, Cashier of the Phenix Bank of the City of New-York, being duly sworn do depose and say that the above statement of unclaimed balances and dividends is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. P. M. BRYSON.
Sworn before me this 2d day of September, 1858.
WM. CURRIE, Commissioner of Deeds.

OFFICE OF THE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1858.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN APPOINTED a Committee of the Board of Directors of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, and duly authorized to compromise and settle the floating debt of the said Company, respectfully give notice that they are now prepared to adjust said debts and to extinguish the same by giving the Bonds of the said Company, secured by a third mortgage upon the entire line of their Railroad, and upon all its depôts, lands, franchises and rolling stock, and all other real and personal property belonging to said Company.
The Committee respectfully request that the creditors present their claims at their office, No. 27 William-st., New-York, believing it to be the interest of all parties that the debts of the Company should be liquidated without delay.
WM. A. GUEST,
ALFRED NOXON,
A. C. GUNNISON, } Committee.

NOTICE TO THE CREDITORS OF THE BAY STATE MILLS.—The creditors of the Bay State Mills are reminded that TUESDAY NEXT, the 21st inst., is the last day for proving claims against said Company. The Receivers will be in session at 10 o'clock A. M. on that day, at No. 5 Tremont-st., (up stairs,) Boston, for receiving proof thereof. All claims not then presented will be excluded from any dividend from the assets in their hands.—Sept. 16, 1858.
F. B. CROWNINSHIELD,
GEORGE H. KUHN,
ISRAEL WHITNEY, } Receivers of the Bay State Mills.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA, where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.
Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.
R. G. FERGUSSON,
F. H. GRAIN,
C. F. SMITH, } No. 29 William-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
BOSTON, Sept. 16, 1858.
HOLDERS OF COUPONS OF THIS COMPANY, payable on 1st October next, by leaving them at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d inst., will receive payment therefor at said office on 1st prox., in New-York funds.
ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—TO BONDHOLDERS OF THE COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—A meeting of the holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Covington and Lexington Railroad Company, will be held at the office of John Ferguson, Esq., No. 35 Pine-st., on FRIDAY, Sept. 24, at 1 o'clock P. M. A general attendance of those interested is requested.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY, No. 66 WILLIAM-ST., (CORNER OF CEDAR,) NEW-YORK, Sept. 16, 1858.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Trustees, held this day, JAMES R. WHITING, Esq., was elected Trustee of the American Guano Company, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Elias Underhill.
JAS. S. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

TREASURY NOTES, BEARING THREE PER cent., 4 per cent., 4¼ per cent., 4½ per cent., and 5 per cent., for sale in sums to suit purchasers, by
M. MORGAN & SON, No. 37 William-st.

TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE ON improved City property, $2,000.
RICH. AMERMAN, No. 1,021 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent, payable to the Stockholders on and after Sept. 15, at the Pacific Bank. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th September inclusive. J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer.

PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
BROOKLYN, Sept. 14, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on demand, at their branch office, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.
PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, CORNER TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET AND THIRD-AVENUE.—The Bloomingdale Savings Bank, corner 25th-st. and 3d-av., open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings to 8 o'clock. All deposits made before Oct. 10 will draw interest from the 1st.
C. C. GREEN, President.
JOHN WAITE, Secretary. J. N. LUCKEY, Actuary.

ROOSEVELT SAVINGS BANK, cor. 14th-st. and 8th-av. OPEN DAILY FROM 9 TO 3 O'CLOCK, And Wednesdays and Saturdays until 7 P. M. All sums deposited here on or before the 10th October, will draw interest from Oct. 1.
WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
J. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$30,000.—THE ADVERTISER WOULD purchase a stock of goods, and pay in good Western securities, consisting of bonds and mortgages, valuable lands in well-settled neighborhoods, railroads, and some good Railroad stocks. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 124 Times Office.

$3,000.—A MAN HAVING THIS AMOUNT wishes another to join him in an equal sum to put in operation patented machinery for a manufacturing business. $10,000 per year may be made, as will be clearly shown. For further information, inquire of H. HENRY, No. 12 West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SECRETARY TO AN INCORPORated Company, in a safe and profitable business, who can take an interest to the amount of five to ten thousand dollars. A liberal salary will be paid. References exchanged. Address G. H., CO., Box No. 102 Office of this paper.

$1,000 PER YEAR.—WANTED, A FEW ENergetic business men as agents. A new, genuine and lucrative business. JAMES G. REED, No. 346 Broadway, No. 30 Appleton Building.

MILK ROUTE FOR SALE CHEAP.—TOgether with a good horse, wagon, milk cans, &c., complete; all good cash customers. Inquire of J. KEYES, No. 133 East 50th-st., near 3d-av., after 4 P. M.

FOR EUROPE

STEAM TO GREAT BRITAIN & IRELAND FOR $20.
By steamship VIGO, for Liverpool, THURSDAY, Sept. 23.
By steamship VANDERBILT, for Southampton, SATURDAY, Sept. 25.
Persons going to Europe can secure a passage in either of the above steamships, which the subscribers will engage shall take them through to Liverpool, London, Dublin, Glasgow, Londonderry, &c., without further charge than $20. Those wishing to secure berths should apply early.
Drafts payable in any part of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, furnished as usual. For passage in cabin, second cabin or steerage, or further particulars, apply to TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 96 South-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$115
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. Goodall. NIAGARA, Capt. Eyrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Sept. 29.
NIAGARA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 13.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 20.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Oct. 27.
ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 3.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Nov. 10.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 17.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN, VIA GALWAY, IRELAND.
THE SHORTEST SEA PASSAGE BETWEEN AMERICA AND EUROPE.
NEW-YORK AND GALWAY STEAMSHIP LINE.—This line now comprises the royal mail steamships PRINCE ALBERT, AMERICAN EMPIRE, BRITISH EMPIRE, INDIAN EMPIRE, and PACIFIC. The steamer PACIFIC, Capt. WM. C. THOMPSON, will leave New-York, from Pier No. 45 North River, at 12 o'clock on SATURDAY, Sept. 18, for Galway, touching at St. Johns, Newfoundland. Persons visiting Ireland reach their destination in three-fourths the time taken by any other route, and all have an opportunity of visiting places and scenery of unrivaled interest in Ireland, with free tickets by the usual Railroad routes from Galway to any of the principal cities of Great Britain.
First-class....$90 Second-class....$60 Third-class....$30
A liberal cabin table will be provided, and cooked provisions for third-class passengers to Galway. For freight, passage and further particulars, apply to
WM. A. SALE & CO., No. 46 South-st.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE OF Steamships between New-York, Southampton, Havre and Bremen, will sail as follows, carrying the United States Mail:

From New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton.	Southampton for New York
VANDERBILT.....Oct. 2.	Oct. 20.	Oct. 6.
ARIEL.....Oct. 30.	Nov. 27.	Dec. 1.

These steamships have water-tight compartments, and carry able surgeons.
Fare as per Vanderbilt, first cabin, $100 and $120; second cabin, $60. Ariel, first cabin, $80; second cabin, $50; third cabin, $30.
Certificates issued for passage from Europe.
Specie delivered in London and Paris.
D. TORRANCE, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. Worrox, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Sept. 18, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."
For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Oct. 16.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY, without delay, for $30.—Return tickets to either of the above places good for six months, by any steamer of the line, $60.
FROM NEW-YORK:
EDINBURG, Cumming, Saturday, Oct. 30, at 12, noon.
GLASGOW, Goodwin, at 12, noon.
Rates of Passage—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage, apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS.—THE splendid fast-sailing packet ship VICTORIA, Captain CHAMPION, will positively sail Sept. 21, her regular day. For cabin, second cabin and steerage passage, apply on board, Pier No. 7, E. R., or to TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 96 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 1½ Warren-st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each passport. Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

FOR THE SOUTH.

SPEED—COMFORT—ECONOMY.
FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Captain ISAAC CROWELL, will leave on TUESDAY, Sept. 21, at 12 o'clock M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 50; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $28; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24. New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Savannah, $15. N. B.—Persons wishing through tickets must apply one hour before departure of steamer. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway. The rate of freight by these steamers will for the present be increased. For particulars, apply as above.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—UNITED STATES SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE TH

NEW-YORK CITY.

New-York Hospital.—Weekly report to Sept. 19, 1857:

	Patients.	Males.	Females.
Remaining on Sept. 12	180	84	96
Admitted to Sept. 19	17	25	42
Discharged, Cured or Relieved	22	11	33
Died	4	4	8
Remaining at date	171	95	266
Patients			36

J. DANACH, Superintendent.

Base Ball.

CHAMPION CLUB OF YORKVILLE VS. STAR CLUB OF SOUTH BROOKLYN.—These highly-respectable Junior Clubs, whose members average 16 years of age, played a match yesterday at the Red House, Harlem. At the close of the eighth inning the score stood for Champion, 18; Star, 15. The Champions went in for their whole strength, and were put out only once, leaving them 3 ahead. The Star nine took in and succeeded in making seven runs, when the Champions commenced playing against time, till the umpire had to close the game, and the eighth inning decided it in favor of the Champion. The following is the score:

CHAMPION CLUB.	Out.	Runs.	STAR CLUB.	Out.	Runs.
Charles Gardner, c.	3	2	Charles Gardner, c.	3	2
Thomas, 1st base	2	3	Whitney, 1st base	2	3
Wright, 2d base	2	3	Wright, 2d base	2	3
Wright, s. stop	2	1	Wright, s. stop	2	1
Wright, 3d base	2	2	Wright, 3d base	2	0
Wright, r. field	2	2	Wright, r. field	2	2
Wright, l. field	2	2	Wright, l. field	2	2
Wright, p.	2	2	Wright, p.	2	2
Wright, 2d base	2	2	Wright, 2d base	2	2
Total		18	Total		15

J. WRIGHT, Umpire for Champion Club.
J. WRIGHT, Umpire for Star Club.

The Board of Health met on Saturday, present, the Mayor, Drs. Thompson, Rockwell, Bender, and President Haswell.

The Mayor read a letter from Mayor Powell, of Brooklyn, in which the frequent complaints were made that the Quarantine Officers had detained vessels and passengers in the Gowanus Bay. He had no fear of such a thing in this connection, but he hoped measures would be taken to prevent the recurrence of such a practice.

Dr. Thompson said that he thought that the old bedding and clothing, came either from emigrant vessels or from Castle Garden. Yesterday, on starting for Staten Island, he saw two old beds thrown overboard from the Castle. They would probably drift to Long Island.

The President said the Harbor Commissioners ought to take cognizance of such a circumstance, and to aid in preventing rubbish from being thrown into the water.

The Mayor remarked that it would be well for the Board to act, and offered a resolution that the Superintendent at Castle Garden be requested to prevent any bedding being thrown overboard from emigrant vessels in the harbor. The resolution was adopted.

In the case of the brig Tuna, from Sagua, asking leave to come into Atlantic Dock to take in cargo, having been discharged nine days, referred to the Health Officer, to report on Monday.

Dr. Rockwell said that the alleged case of yellow fever in Pearl street proves to be a case of bilious fever.

The bark Emperor asked permission to come to the city to take in cargo and proceed. Had been discharged twenty days. Allowed to come up on Monday.

Action was taken in reference to other vessels, applying unsuccessfully for leave to come up.

Governor King here entered the room and took a seat for a few minutes with the Commissioners.

The steamship Columbia, from Charleston on the 18th, asked for a steam permit. Question deferred until Monday.

The steamship Parmentier, from Savannah, made a similar application. Laid on the table.

In the case of the Alice Tanner, lying at the Lower Bay a month. Laid on the table.

The application, which was laid on the table, Dr. Thompson stating that in a few days the sale could probably be effected.

The Board then adjourned.

Destructive Fire in Renwick-street.

OVER $100,000 WORTH OF PROPERTY DESTROYED—THREE SIX-STORY FACTORY BUILDINGS BURNED AND ONE HUNDRED WORKMEN THROWN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT—SEVERAL DWELLING-HOUSES DAMAGED.

On Saturday evening a destructive fire occurred in Renwick-street, involving a destruction of about $100,000 worth of property—the large cabinet manufactory of Mr. BENJAMIN NEWHOUSE comprising the bulk of the loss—the damage being the total destruction of three six-story buildings, serious damage to nearly a dozen dwelling-houses, and throwing over one hundred workmen out of employment. The alarm was given at 9½ o'clock, smoke having been seen by a private watchman issuing from the basement of the cabinet manufactory of Mr. BENJAMIN NEWHOUSE, No. 32 Renwick-street. The fire had evidently got under considerable headway when discovered, for although the firemen responded promptly to the alarm, the whole interior of the building was in a blaze before the water began to play from their engines. To prevent the fire spreading beyond the building in which it originated, was the aim of the firemen, and they worked gallantly and indefatigably to that end.

The fire soon spread to the buildings rear of Nos. 34 and 36 Renwick-street, and the two latter buildings, together with the buildings in which the fire originated, were, in a short time, completely gutted. These three structures were all six stories high, and comprise Mr. NEWHOUSE's manufactory. The manufactured cabinet ware and lumber stored in the buildings were of that combustible nature that the fire spread very rapidly. Owing to the great height of the walls, the utmost precaution had to be taken to prevent accidents in tearing down the walls. Mr. NEWHOUSE owned these buildings. The loss on the buildings he estimates at $15,000, and on the stock between $60,000 and $80,000. He is insured on the buildings $2,500 in the Washington, and $2,500 in the Atlantic Insurance Company, and on the stock $4,000 in the Rutgers, and $4,000 in the North American Insurance Company of Philadelphia.

The buildings Nos. 277, 279 and 281 Hudson-street, are occupied as the upper floors as the Union Hotel, and on the first floor are stores. Mr. NEWHOUSE owns the buildings and the hotel furniture. The damage to the buildings and contents, principally by water, was about $600. Insured for $3,000 each in the National, Equitable, and Clinton Insurance Companies. The boarders and lodgers of the hotel were in great consternation. Parties occupying the stores underneath removed their goods.

The building in rear of No. 32 Renwick-street was damaged about $2,000. Insured for $1,800 in the Pacific Insurance Company. This building was owned and occupied by Mr. NEWHOUSE. Families occupying several other buildings adjoining, expecting that the fire would extend to the buildings they occupied, moved out their furniture.

The buildings No. 40 Renwick-street, and rear of nos. Nos. 281 and 283 Hudson-street, owned by Mr. James TUCKER, were damaged altogether about $500, by the falling of the walls; fully insured.

The origin of the fire is unknown, and will be made the subject of an investigation by the Fire Marshal. The general belief is that it was caused by sparks getting in some way from the furnace among the Shavings in the bottom of the hatchway leading from the upper story to the basement near the engine. The shavings were thrown here to burn in the furnace, and it is thought that the fire may have been smouldering there some time before it burst out. There were no stoves or fire-places in the buildings, but the manufactory was heated by steam-pipes. By means of the fire over a hundred workmen are thrown out of employment. Most of the workmen lost their tools, varying in value from $30 to $60 for each person, none of which are insured.

TRIPLE ALARMS.—The alarm of fire for the Third District, at 9¼ o'clock last night, was caused by a fire in the basement of the frame dwelling-house No. 128 Tenth-avenue. Damage trifling. It originated by some shavings accidentally catching fire.

AVENUE A.—At 10 o'clock last night, a fire occurred in the dry goods store No. 61 Avenue A, owned by Saxon, Kaufmann; it was promptly extinguished by the police and citizens. Damage $35; fully insured by the U. S. Insurance Company.

IN CHERRY STREET.—The alarm of fire for the Seventh District about 1 o'clock this morning, was caused by the burning of a strawbed in the premises, No. 143 Cherry, near Catherine-street.

Coroners' Inquests.

THE LATE SIXTH WARD MURDER—THE ALLEGED MURDERER LODGED UP TO ANSWER.—Coroner HILLS held an inquest, on Saturday, at the City Hospital, upon the body of WM. DANIELS, the colored man, who was fatally stabbed, on Friday evening, by JOSEPH NICHOLS, also colored, in a low groggery on the Five Points, the particulars of which were published in Saturday's TIMES. The following evidence was elicited:

WM. LEDEN, sworn: I keep a grocery store at No. 29 Baxter-street; I know the prisoner slightly; last night he came into my store with two other men and took a drink; soon after this the prisoner came in, making some noise as if singing; I told him to keep quiet, while he made some reply; deceased said, "To whom are you talking?" when the prisoner said he was talking to me; the prisoner then walked up to the counter and got a cigar; the deceased also walked up to the bar and commenced talking to the prisoner, but I do not know what was said; the prisoner said to deceased, "Go away from me—I don't know you;" the deceased said, "I know you and have got something in for you for some time;" the deceased was then turned and was walking away, when the prisoner asked him what he meant; the deceased replied: "Do you want to know?" "If I tell you you will not like it;" at the same time he turned around and slapped the prisoner across the face; immediately I saw the prisoner had something in his hand, which he thrust at deceased; I afterwards saw that it was a knife; it was taken from him by some one who held him until the officer arrived; all the parties seemed sober at the time.

CHARLES DAVIS, HANNAH LEE, JOHN THOMPSON, JOHN SPENCER, JOHN LOVEE, and WARREN LAWRENCE, were examined, but nothing new was elicited, all the witnesses corroborating the testimony of William Leden, as given above.

The case being given to the Jury the following verdict was rendered: "That the deceased came to his death by wounds inflicted with a knife in the hands of JOSEPH NICHOLS, on Sept. 17, at No. 29 Baxter-street."

On the rendition of the verdict the prisoner was committed by the Coroner to await the action of the Grand Jury.

AN INFANT'S BODY CUT UP AND THROWN TO THE HOGS.—The body of an infant was found on Friday morning in one of the hog pens attached to the depot of the Hudson River Railroad at Thirty-first-street. The skull had been cut open, the bowels ripped out, and the flesh at the wrists and ankles cut around to the bone. It was supposed of course that the hogs would devour the body, but they did not touch it. Dr. BEACH held a post-mortem examination of the body, and ascertained that the child had lived a day or two after its birth. An inquest was held by the Coroner on Saturday at the Twentieth Ward Station-house. No evidence could be elicited throwing any light as to the paternity of the child, and a verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts stated.

CHILD KILLED BY A SECOND-AVENUE CAR.—An inquest was held yesterday upon the body of GEO. REEDER, a child ten years old, who died from injuries received by being run over by a Second-avenue car. The witnesses censured the driver, and a verdict was rendered attributing the accident partly to the driver's neglect.

SUICIDE BY LAUDANUM.—Coroner HILLS held an inquest on Saturday, upon the body of an unknown man, who committed suicide by taking laudanum. The deceased was found lying insensible, at the corner of Rector and West-streets, and taken to the Hospital. Verdict, "Suicide from taking laudanum."

DEATH FROM SWALLOWING A BRASS BUTTON.—ANDREW HOFFMAN, a child aged three years, whose parents reside at No. 29 Clarke-street, died yesterday from inflammation of the bowels caused by swallowing a brass button six weeks ago. An inquest was held and verdict accordingly.

Police Intelligence.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT.—John Carter and James Spencer had an altercation on Saturday, when the latter struck Carter over the head with a cart-rung inflicting injuries which will doubtless prove fatal. Spencer has not yet been arrested. Two sailors named John Ellis and Hugh Sherlock, boarding at No. 75 Oliver-street, on Saturday evening, got into a fight, which ended in Ellis being stabbed in the left side and dangerously injured. Ellis was taken to the Hospital, and Sherlock was committed to the Tombs. On the same evening, Earnest Ulig, a young German, was stabbed in the drinking saloon No. 113¾ Third-avenue, by Joseph Smith. Smith was arrested and committed to prison by Justice SUTTON. Adolph Rudolpheimer was stopped by a gang of rowdies at a late hour Friday night, as he was passing through Houston-street, near Second-avenue, and brutally beaten. One of the gang, named George Remming, stabbed him in the neck and head, inflicting serious injuries. Remming was arrested on Saturday and committed by Justice SUTTON.

ASSAULT UPON A POLICEMAN.—An Irishman named Mathew Kelly, who landed here but a few days ago, yesterday forenoon was disturbing the quiet of the First Ward by his disorderly conduct—having too much rum aboard—when Officer Gilfeather arrested him. Kelly had no notion of going to the Station-house, and hurled a paving-stone at the officer, which hit the officer on the back of the head, knocking him senseless to the pavement. Another officer arrested Kelly, and he was committed to answer. The officer was conveyed to his residence, where he lies in a critical state.

ALLEGED BURGLAR AND RECEIVER ARRESTED.—Jacob Myers, a German, residing at No. 134 Mott-street, was arrested on Saturday charged with being concerned in various burglaries. About $300 worth of goods, which he is alleged to have stolen, were found at the house of Stephen Levy, who is charged with being a receiver. Justice OSBORNE committed the accused for examination. A portion of the goods found has been identified by Messrs. Schiller & Cohen, merchants at No. 78½ Bowery, whose place was broken into and robbed on the night of the 18th inst.

THE BURGLARY UPON DR. POTTS' HOUSE.—A considerable portion of the property stolen a few days since from the residence of Dr. Potts has been recovered. Among the property received, and the most highly valued by the Doctor, was an ambrotype likeness of his daughter, who died recently in Europe. The police have received information which it is believed will lead to the arrest of the burglars and recovery of the property still missing.

PETER DAWSON.—On Saturday, the $50 fine imposed on Peter Dawson, the proprietor of the noted Fourth Ward dance-house, which was broken up some time since by the Police, was paid to the Court of Special Sessions. Peter's sixty days imprisonment on Blackwell's Island expires on Friday of the present week. It is not known yet whether PETER will resume his old business, or sell out, move into a "stone front" up town, and run for Alderman or Congress.

New-York State Teachers' Association.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

In your issue of August 9, your correspondent, in speaking of the report on prizes, says:

"The Chairman of the Committee had thrown down the gauntlet, saying that he shot to kill," &c.

Now the Chairman of the Committee did no such foolish thing. Your correspondent was mistaken, nothing more: for I do not believe an injustice was intended. A gentleman from Columbia, an opponent of the sentiments of the report, said, that it was plain that the gentleman intended to make out a case; that he "*shot to kill.*" This latter expression was taken up in badinage by the Chairman and others, but certainly no challenge was given or intended by the Chairman. He would prefer not to shine in any such light. Very respectfully, M. P. CAVERT.

[Advertisement.]
GWYNNE & DAY'S BANK-NOTE REGISTER quotes uncurrent money at a lower rate of discount than any other Bank-Note List.
GWYNNE & DAY, No. 12 WALL-STREET, buy all money at the rates quoted in the Register.
For terms, see fifth page of this paper.

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TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine, at No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt-sts.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Searching through skin and gland, nerve and muscle, to the very source and centre of external disease, this mild yet powerful vegetable salve effects a cure with amazing celerity. Sold at 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
☞ The friends of the late G. NEWBOLD (over forty years connected with the Bank of America) can see an Imperial Photograph of him at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
☞ HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

Regatta of the Brooklyn Model Yacht Club.

The Fall Regatta of the above Club took place on Saturday, the yachts starting about 2½ o'clock from a boat moored off the Club-house, at the foot of Court-street, South Brooklyn. Thirteen yachts were entered, but only eight started for the prizes, which were a silver tankard, a silver pitcher, and a goblet, all elegantly chased. The course was three times round, from the Club-house to a boat on the Long Island shore, between three or four miles down the bay, thence to and round a boat on Robins' Reef, and back to the place of starting, a total distance of 20 miles. The following yachts started:

Haldee,	15 tons	1,150 feet canvas.
Niagara, sloop,	36 feet length	615 " "
Rainbow, "	30 " "	686 " "
Dreadnought, "	25 " "	627 " "
Contest, "	28 " "	843 " "
A. Partridge, "	26 " "	906 " "
Two Elizas, "	30 " "	1,212 " "
Wild Wave, "	30 " "	1,068 " "
Restless, "	32 " "	1,100 " "

This last yacht, as well as others, attended the competing yachts during the race; the Judges' yacht, with a large party of ladies, also accompanying them a part of the distance. The wind was very light, and some fear was entertained at one time that the winning yacht might not perform the distance in six hours, the limit allowed to perform the distance in. The winning yacht, however—with the aid of a fresh breeze towards the close of the race—came in in something less than five hours. She is a beautiful yacht, just launched by SMITH, who built her, and who is the keeper of the Yacht Club-house. The yachts started about 2¼ o'clock, and the *A. Partridge* came in at 14 minutes past 7 o'clock; she beat the *Dreadnought* by 27 minutes 11 seconds; the *Dreadnought* beating the *Two Elizas* by 14 minutes and 37 seconds, and the *Two Elizas* beating the *Contest* by 2 minutes 37 seconds; the *Partridge*, *Dreadnought* and *Two Elizas* taking the three prizes. The rest of the yachts were scattering. The race, from the light breeze which prevailed, was not as satisfactory as former ones, but was sufficient to convince every yachtman that the *Partridge* is something extraordinary.

Brooklyn Items.

AN UNNECESSARY ALARM.—MARGARET CURRAN died suddenly on Saturday at a house in Kelsey's-alley, South Brooklyn. Her neighbors supposed her to be a victim of yellow fever, and became greatly alarmed. An inquest was held by Coroner RENNIE, when it appeared that the woman had been very intemperate, and died in a fit. A verdict to that effect was accordingly rendered.

MORTALITY.—There were 183 deaths in this city last week—95 males, 88 females. There were three cases of yellow fever, and one of small-pox.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Yesterday MARY JANE LEVERE, a child, aged 3½ years, fell from the window of the third story into the area of house No. 8 Carroll-street, and died half an hour thereafter. The child's mother had left it asleep in bed shortly before. Coroner RENNIE held an inquest, and the Jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEIT BILLS.—A number and variety of these are in circulation. Among others are Fives on the People's Bank of Connecticut, and the same denomination on the State Bank of Montpelier, Vt. The latter are altered from notes of the People's Bank of Paterson, N. J.

POLITICAL.—This evening the Democratic primary meetings of both Bradley and Vanderbilt Committees will be held, and the separate Conventions will assemble on Wednesday. At present there is no probability of a union of the factions.

Brooklyn City Court Calendar for Monday, Sept. 20: Nos. 16, 60, 63, 65, 67, 68, 70, 71, 72, 74, 75, 78, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 19, 20.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....Sept. 18.

$1,000 United St. 6s,'76	103¼	100 Hud. Riv. R.R.	b60 37¼
1,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	85	200 Reading Railroad	46¾
20,000 do.	b15 85¾	400 do.	b60 46¾
27,000 Missouri 6s, '86	84¾	400 do.	47
5,000 Cal. State 7s	91¾	300 do.	s30 46¾
1,000 Cal. St. 7s, n. b.	92¾	200 do.	b30 47
2,000 do.	92¾	200 do.	s60 46¾
4,000 Virginia 6s	93¾	100 do.	47¼
1,000 Erie R. 1st m.	76	100 do.	b60 47¼
2,000 Erie R. 2d m. bs	87	50 Galena & Chic. R.R.	83¾
10,000 Erie R. R. 7s	80¾	300 do.	83¾
4,000 Erie Con. Bds	79	50 do.	83¾
2,000 Erie Con. R.R.	80	50 do.	83¾
100 Reading R.R.	46¾	100 do.	b60 83¾
100 Hud. Riv. R.R.	b30 37¼	The Mich. Cent.	
2,000 Ill. Cent. R. Bs	90¾	50 M. S. & N. I. R.	44¼
2,000 Mich. S. & N. I.	85¾	200 do.	44¼
2,000 do.	85¾	100 do.	44¼
15 Penn. Coal Co.	87	50 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	44
250 do.	77	50 do.	44¼
50 do.	s10 77	100 do.	44¼
5,100 U. S. T. & Bonds in Leg. L. G. S.	16¾	50 do.	44¾
15 American Ex. R.R.	110	100 do.	44¾
100 Canton Company	19	50 do.	s30 44¾
100 Pacific M. S. Co.	60	50 do.	b60 45
5 D. & H. Can. Co.	83¾	100 Clev. & Tol. R.R.	s30 28¾
1180 N. Y. C. R. R.	77¾	100 do.	s30 27¾
150 do.	s10 78	100 do.	b60 28¼
100 do.	s15 78	400 do.	32
250 do.	s30 78	50 Chic. & R. I. R.R.	66¾
150 Erie Railroad	17¾	400 do.	66
125 do.	17¾	200 do.	66¾
100 do.	s60 17¾	400 do.	b60 66
100 Panama Railroad	112¾	100 do.	s15 66¾
100 Ill. Cent. Railroad	78	100 La C. & Mil. R.R.	21¾
50 Clev. & Cin. R.R.	96	5 N. H. & Hart. R.R.	116

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000 United St. 6s,'76	103¾	400 Harlem Railroad	10¾
1,000 Missouri St. 6s	84¾	300 Reading R. R.	b5 47¾
4,800 Cal. St. 7s, n. b.	93¾	200 do.	s30 47
8,000 Ill. Cent. R. Bs	90¾	200 Mich. Cent. R.	b60 55¾
4,000 L.C. & M. L.G.B.	26¾	6 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	23¾
8,000 do.	b30 24¾	50 M. S. & N. I. G.S.	s10 45
1,000 Mich. S. 2d m. b.	85¾	55 Gal. & Chic. R. R.	83
10 Corn Exchange Bk.	100	50 do.	s15 83
50 Canton Company	19	50 do.	83
60 Pacific Mail St. Co.	97¾	300 Clev. & Tol. RR.	s10 33
50 do.	s15 97¾	200 do.	b30 33
50 N. Y. Cent. R.	b60 78¾	50 Chic. & Rk. Is. R.	b60 66¾
50 do.	78¾	200 do.	66
100 do.	s30 78¾	100 do.	65
100 do.	78¾	400 do.	65
50 Erie Railroad	17¾	100 do.	s60 65¾

MONDAY, Sept. 20—A. M.

The Foreign Trade at the port of New-York for the past week was moderately active, as compared with the usual run of the September business. The wealthy and heavy Dry-Goods importers and jobbers who passed through the crisis of last Fall without halting, and who are thus able to command the most desirable Goods from abroad, are doing remarkably well. While the General Fall trade is not a large one, their own participation in it has been liberal. The collections from the South and Southwest have been uniformly fair—in most cases prompt; and now as the movement of produce from the Lake country is improving, the effect financially is felt upon collections from the Northwestern States, several of which have been much behind-hand with the seaboard cities. The Import entries of the week, including the Dry-Goods table in our last paper, are $3,006,915, as against $3,622,208 the corresponding week last season. The clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, $871,208, as against $899,195 the same week last year. The Export of Specie, including $585,000 by the *Fulton* for Havre on Saturday, is $1,361,140, as against $102,968 the same week last September, when the money pressure arrested the movement of Bullion abroad. Of the present shipment nearly the whole sum is in California bars, out of the last arrival, leaving $355,499 to go into the Bank reserve, which, on the average to be made up this afternoon, is expected to show a larger gain than this, because of the fact that while the California receipts were counted from Monday last, the shipments out are averaged part from Wednesday and the remainder from Friday afternoon. The amount of Custom Duties paid into the Sub-Treasury during the week is $681,836, which sum alone covers the disbursements of the office, the balance standing on Saturday, $12,642,236, as against $12,626,916 at the close of the previous week.

The Custom-House returns of the Foreign trade at this port to the 1st September, which we published in summary tables a few days since, by months, make the entries of Foreign Merchandise

since Jan. 1, 1858	$98,031,617
Two weeks in September	6,917,557
Total to date	$104,949,174
Same time in 1857	176,815,157
Decrease to date	$73,876,023

The same tables make the Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reexported since Jan. 1,

1858	$41,786,000
Two weeks in September	1,869,639
Total to date	$43,639,039
Same time in 1857	51,217,345
Decrease to date	$7,577,606

The same tables make the Export of Specie since the 1st of January, 1858, direct from New-York:

	$17,903,000
Since 1st September	1,762,120
Total to date	$19,125,120
Same time, 1857	$3,075,645
Decrease this season	$13,950,525

The receipts of Gold from California and Gold and Silver from Foreign States, at the port of New-York, from 1st January, 1858, to the present date, are:

From California	$25,775,047
From abroad	1,883,000
Total to date	$27,658,047
Against same time, 1857—	
From California	$22,617,917
From abroad	5,873,000—$28,490,917
Decrease this season	$832,870

The market for Money, at the close of the week, ruled cheap and easy, at 3½@4 ⅌ cent. on call loan; 4@5 ⅌ cent. on prime short paper; and 5½@7 ⅌ cent. on bills running from 90 days to 6 months. The demand is light from the Stock Brokers, but has somewhat improved with the Bill Brokers, who are negotiating more paper through outside lenders, since the Banks, as a rule, have declined the long dates. Exchange on London is firm at 109½@110, with a moderate trade business. French bills are in better supply and a little cheaper, 5.13¾f.@5.12½f. to the dollar. The export demand for Bullion is confined to California bars, a further supply of which will be due in season for the next Cunarder from this port, (the *Persia*, Sept. 29,) should the course of Exchange require it. The shipments this week will be light.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of United States	103½@103¾	int. fm. Jan.
New-York Central, ex dividend	70¾@77¾@78¼	
New-York and Erie	16¾@17@17¾	
Reading	49¼@45¾@47¼	
Rock Island	72¼@67¾@69	
Michigan Southern	24¾@23¾@23¾	
Illinois Central	73¼@74@76	
Panama	113¼@112¾@113	
Pacific Mail, ex dividend	91¼@98@97¾	
Galena	83¾@83¾@83¾	
Missouri	64¾@64¾@64¾	
Virginia	92¾@92¾@92¾	
Tennessee	90¾@90@90¾	
La Crosse Land Grants	24¾@24@23	
Toledo	34¾@33@33¾	
Delaware and Hudson	66@66¼@66¾	
Michigan Central	56¾@55@55¾	

The Stock Market began to yield early in the week, and up to Thursday afternoon, as shown in the middle figure of the above table, the decline had reached 2½ ⅌ cent. on New-York Central, 5 ⅌ cent. on Rock Island, 3 ⅌ cent. on Michigan Central, and 1½ ⅌ cent. each on Erie, Illinois Central and Michigan Southern, 2½ on Reading and 2¼ on Toledo. The break-down was assigned to no particular financial cause—the market for Money being quiet and easy; the news from Europe good, and the traffic on most of the Railways showing an improvement as compared with the early weeks in August. At first the decline was chiefly favored by the exchange of cash stock for time bargains at lower rates. But on Thursday, a number of *Bull* contracts were, apparently, closed out, without renewal, and this, in turn, brought forward new buyers on Friday when the market showed more firmness, and on Saturday morning became quite firm, with an upward feeling. In the afternoon, the business was light, the general feeling still steady at the outside quotations in our table.

The dullness in the new Loan of the United States reduced the quotation to 103¾ ⅌ cent. interest from 1st January next. The amount offering here at present prices is light, but one or two of the holders in Philadelphia, and perhaps Washington, are disposed to realize. The arrangement of the Stock Exchange to buy and sell from 1st January *next*, instead of 1st July *last*, (as in other United States and State Stocks,) has hurt the currency of the Loan, and may continue to affect it until the first regular coupon begins to run. Missouris, Tennessees and Virginias are in moderate request; a good many Tennessees have been taken, as offered at the Board, at 90@90¼ ⅌ cent. Californias drag and are ½ ⅌ cent. lower. Other descriptions are scarce. In Railway Bonds, the sales are moderate, both at the Board and by private sale. The improvement in the mortgages of the Wabash Valley, Delaware and Lackawanna and Southern Michigan is supported; though with less actual business.

On the Railway Share list, Rock Island experienced the greatest depression, and was quite a drag on the general market, until the appearance of the annual report on Saturday, which being official to the 1st July, is construed as a better exhibit of business, through the depression in traffic and trials in money affairs of the crisis, than was looked for. The net profits of the year are equal to 7¼ ⅌ cent. on the Stock, and the Income balance altogether stands $837,458, on a capital of $5,603,000. During the suspension of dividends, the management have provided fuel and other material for a good part of the new year, say $285,000; have taken, in settlement with other parties, and now hold of their own Stock $101,500, and hold in Bank, and in the hands of Agents and in Freight bills due, $216,000. There is also an advance of $161,380 to the Rock Island Bridge Company. We here recapitulate the exact figures:

Gross earn'gs of year end'g July 1, 1858	$1,407,345 72
Operating expenses	778,816 75
Total	$629,028 97
Interest on bonds	90,715
Rent of Bureau Valley Road	123,000
	234,715 00
Net earnings	$403,313 97

The income account stands as follows:

Dr.	
Interest	90,715 00
Rent of Bureau Valley Road	125,000 00
Operating expenses	778,816 75
Balance to credit	537,453 57
Total	$1,540,985 12
Cr.	
Balance July 1, 1857	133,139 48
Gross earnings of 1857-58	1,407,845 72
Total	$1,540,985 12
Due from Bridge Company	$161,380 00
Chicago and Rock Island stock	101,500 00
Fuel and materials paid for	285,777 00
Due for freight, &c., and cash in the hands of Agents	150,299 98
Cash in Bank	49,334 45
Total	$748,791 41

To make their surplus means available in clean cash, to the extent of a 4 ⅌ cent. dividend, or $224,000, without reducing their ability to operate the road entirely easy and free of new debt, the management will, probably, require a few months of improved traffic—their determination being fixed against borrowing money—but beyond this we see no impediment to an early resumption of dividends. The strong point in the stock is, that the Funded Debt of $1,397,000 involves an annual interest charge of less than $100,000, to which, however, $125,000 as a lease charge on the Bureau Valley road is added. The questionable point is the ability of the line to recover its receipts to something like old figures. This must be judged by the facts, that through a year of crisis $1,400,000 was received, yielding net 7¼ ⅌ cent.; and that, in previous years of prosperity, $1,600,000 to $1,800,000 was received, yielding regularly 10 ⅌ cent. cash dividends. At market cost the stock is reduced 40 ⅌ cent., (including undivided surplus,) while the greatest reduction of traffic is under 25 ⅌ cent.

During the general decline of the week, Pacific Mail rapidly advanced 6¼ ⅌ cent., selling as high as 98 ⅌ cent. Even this figure may appear low, in view of the 1st November dividend which is reckoned at least 14 ⅌ cent. Panama shares have kept steady, and on the merits of the current business of the line the stock only requires examination to test the probability of the present rate of dividend, 12 ⅌ cent. a year, being increased before it is, in any measure, diminished.

The Earnings of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey for the month of August, 1858,

were	$77,845 20
For the same month last year	62,644 89
Increase, 24 per cent	$15,200 41

The *Miners' Journal* of Saturday reports as follows of the coal trade. The intimation at the close, is, that the supply will most likely require to be increased in the Winter, when the transportation from the Schuylkill region will be exclusively in the hands of the Reading Company:

"The quantity sent by railroad this week is 36,092 04; by canal, 42,783; for the week, 78,875 04 tons,—which is an increase of 7,215 tons over last week's supply from Schuylkill County.

The demand for Coal is a little better than it was last week, for retail, and prices are more firm. As the weather is getting cool, and the season for the closing of the canals is rapidly approaching, the demand ought to be pretty good for the balance of the season, unless the consumption of Coal has decreased very largely since last year.

The trade sums up this week as follows:

	1857.	1858.
Schuylkill—Railroad	34,221	36,092
Schuylkill—Canal	31,831	42,783
Lehigh—Railroad	11,256	10,015
Lehigh—Canal	32,335	31,583
Delaware & Hudson Company	19,486	25,311
Pennsylvania Coal Company	27,901	13,063
Scranton, South	8,891	10,441
Total	166,081	169,288

Showing a small increase over the corresponding week last year. We append the aggregate quantity sent to market in 1858, showing the loss and gain from the different regions compared with last year:

	1857.	1858.
Schuylkill—Railroad	1,306,193	1,145,855
Schuylkill—Canal	874,985	810,766
Lehigh Valley Railroad	327,520	339,892
Lehigh Valley Canal	626,664	562,701
Delaware & Hudson Co	267,570	222,944
Pennsylvania Coal Co	416,874	421,665
Scranton, South	238,244	350,185
Scranton, North	153,993	100,550
Total	4,222,343	3,961,026

Add loss from other Anthra. Regions, 109,000."

The loss in the supply of anthracite so far is about 471,317 tons. This will in all probability be increased to a half million tons before the close of the season. The loss in the supply of semi-anthracite and bituminous coal will be about 100,000 tons—making the deficiency in the supply of these kinds of fuel about 600,000 tons in 1858, which is about 12½ ⅌ cent. loss on the supply of 1857.

Dealers and consumers abroad can therefore form their own conclusions whether the market is likely to be supplied with coal the ensuing Winter.

The following are the Interior Exchange rates and prices for Land Warrants, reported by Messrs. LE HURAY & CO., No. 9 Wall-street, on Saturday:

Banks.	Dis.	Banks.	Dis.
N. Y. State	¼@ —	Ohio, Ind. and Ky.	¼@ —
New-England	1-5@ —	Indiana Free	1¼@ —
Jersey	¼@ —	Missouri	¼@ —
Philadelphia	¼@ —	Michigan	¼@ —
Penn. Country	¼@ —	Illinois and Wis.	1¼@ —
Baltimore City	¼@ —	Tennessee Old	1 @ —
Maryland	¼@ —	Tennessee Free	2 @ —
Virginia	¼@ —	Canada	¼@ —
North Carolina	1 @ —	Phila. Checks	¼@ —
S. Carolina & Ga.	¼@ —	Balt. Checks	1-5@ —
New-Orleans	¼@ —	Boston Checks	¼@ —
Mobile	¼@ —		

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying. Per Acre.	Selling. Per Acre.
160 acre warrants	66	68
120 acre warrants	78	82
80 acre warrants	89	92
40 acre warrants	105	110

The quotations for Bank-Notes and Land-Warrants, as corrected by MOSES S. BEACHER, No. 15 Wall-street, New-York, are:

N. Y. State	¼@ —	North Carolina	¼@1
New-England	¼@ —	Ohio, Ky., Ind., Mo.	¼@ ½
N. J. & Phila	¼@ —	N. O. and Mobile	¼@ ¾
Baltimore	¼@ ¼	Tennessee	@1
Maryland	¼@ —	Ill.